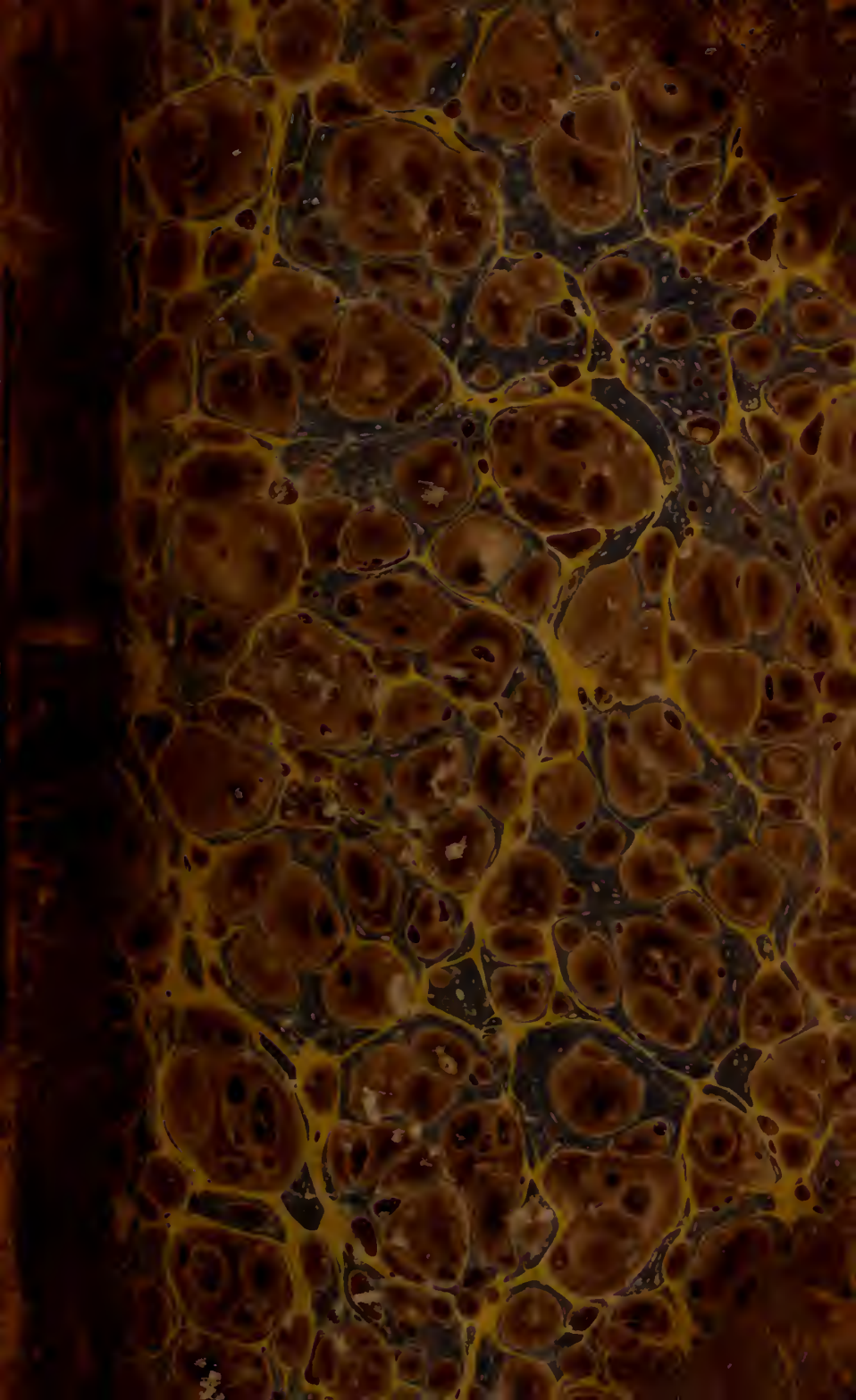




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ART. I. *Periodical literature: Chinese Almanacs; imperial Court Calendar; the provincial Court Circular of Canton; the Peking Gazette; with remarks on the condition of the press in China.*

PERIODICAL literature forms a prominent characteristic of the present age. Within the last few years it has multiplied many-fold, and is rapidly increasing. In its various forms of Annuals, Quarterlies, Monthlies, Reports of scientific and benevolent institutions, and other publications of a similar kind, men and means to a vast amount are constantly employed. Arts, sciences, politics, religion, and the like, are all brought within its sphere; and discoveries, occurrences, opinions,—all that men do and say, being carefully recorded, are borne quickly through a thousand channels from one extremity of the earth to the other. Difficulties also, which only a few years ago invariably led to an appeal to arms, are settled by the batteries of the press. In this way, truth triumphs over error; reason, over brute force; knowledge is diffused; and right principles, established. The conduct of rulers and the wants of the ruled, the will of the few and the wishes of the many, are made known simultaneously; freedom, liberty, duty, and obligation, are more clearly defined and better understood; and the debates of contending parties, duly controlled, lead to results most safe and salutary. For whatever is proved to be good, is commended to notice; and evil, seen to be such, is rejected. Thus the press becomes powerful, often irresistibly so. Before it, ignorance gives way; superstitions vanish; folly stands ashamed; and tyranny trembles. Through the medium of the press, when its freedom is sufficiently guaranteed, errors and abuses are disclosed; improvements and reforms, suggested; and multitudes, stimulated to noble enterprises. And thus the condition of the press and the character of its productions in any country, form a criterion by which we may very safely estimate its rank in the scale of nations.

The periodical literature of China and the neighboring nations, if it deserves such a name, is very meagre; and the European publications, on this side the Ganges, are as yet few and of recent origin. Our remarks in the present article will be confined to the periodical publications of the Chinese; on another occasion, those of Europeans will form a proper subject for consideration. For the present, it is not in our power to give any well-authenticated information respecting this kind of literature in the neighboring nations. We shall feel greatly obliged, however, to any of our correspondents, who may happen to be in Japan, Lewchew, Cochinchina, Siam, Burmah, Asám, Nepál, or elsewhere in the unexplored regions of the east, if they will furnish us with information on this subject,—or on any other, suitable to our pages. And for the trouble and expense which they may incur in so doing, they shall be fully entitled to the same compensation which we ourselves receive,—the satisfaction of acquiring and communicating useful knowledge.

Annual reports of public institutions—such as literary, scientific and benevolent societies, hospitals, asylums, and the like, are not known among the Chinese: at least, we have not been able to find any such. Indeed, so limited are the institutions of this kind among the people of this country that they are scarcely worthy to be reported. In order to guard the morals of their subjects, the officers of government send forth annual proclamations, admonishing all people to be good, and threatening transgressors with condign punishment. These periodicals relate to thefts, robberies, gambling, commerce, agriculture, fisheries, and the preservation of property from fires, inundations and the like. For many years it has been the usage of his excellency, the governor, to issue one of these state papers, in reference to foreigners, “in order to show compassion to the distant barbarians.” Specimens of these have been translated and published, and need not be here introduced. There are also, we believe, some other works which come out annually, in the form of literary and moral essays; but these scarcely fall within the prescribed limits of this article.

Almanacs and calendars seem to be in universal use among the Chinese, though they are very poorly fitted for any useful purposes. The *Friend of India*, speaking of a native almanack in that country, justly remarks: “It is a common and not altogether unfounded complaint that Europeans know but little of the native character. This ignorance arises in some measure from the slender means we enjoy of acquiring a knowledge of those observances by which the national character has been moulded. To supply in some small measure this deficiency, we have thought that a review of the native almanac of the year would not be unacceptable to our readers. The various rules and observances enjoined in it, will serve to show more accurately than elaborate disquisition or learned research, the numerous links of superstition by which the votaries of Hindúism are bound. This almanac will afford abundant scope for ridicule to those who are disposed to laugh at the follies of mankind; and matter of deep and painful reflection to those who are anxious to secure the liberation

of the country from these degrading influences." (See volume i. No. 14.) These remarks apply in all their force to Chinese almanacs, one of which it was our intention to review in this place, but our limits and the nature of the subject require us to postpone it for a separate article.

The Court Calendar, published quarterly at Peking, is a more important work. It resembles the national Calendars of western countries. The title of the work will be found explained in our last volume. Though not published under the direction of government, it contains a valuable collection of information, in six small volumes, two of which are occupied solely with the names and titles of the officers who constitute the imperial army. The other volumes, which the compiler says are drawn from the best authorities in the empire often and thoroughly revised, relate to revenue, agriculture, granaries, schools, etc. They are, however, by no means free from error, or executed in a manner which does much credit to Chinese typography. Not noticing punctually the changes which are made among the officers of government, is one of the chief defects of the work,—it being understood that the compiler always desires to have those who have been promoted, or transferred in the government from one part of the empire to another, give notice of the same by sending to him such presents as are worthy of their rank and emoluments; and if they fail to do this, it usually happens that he also fails to make the proper changes in the Red Book.

The provincial Court Circular, as we have ventured to designate it, is called *yuen mun paou*, "a report from the gates" of the chief provincial officers. It consists of a small sheet, printed from waxen blocks and only on one side, and that very illegibly. A few extracts will afford our readers some idea of the contents of these papers, which are published daily and without the sanction of government. On the evening of each day, the publisher obtains the "matter" for his paper from clerks, who are stationed at the gates of the governor and fooyuen, and whose duty it is to record the visits which their excellencies pay and receive. The Circular comes out early on the following morning. The first extract which we give is from the first paper issued after the Chinese new-year; the other is an entire paper of a later date.

1. "Taoukwang, 16th year, 1st moon, 20th day (March 7th, 1836). His excellency, governor Táng, at eight o'clock A. M., under a salute of guns, opened the doors of his office, entered the great hall of audience, and turning his face towards the palace of the emperor did him reverence; he then "opened the seals" of his office, and all his clerks and attendants came forward in their order, prostrated themselves before him, and offered their congratulations; the doors were then closed, and he received and issued official documents. All the high functionaries and literary gentlemen of rank directed their subalterns to send messengers to present their congratulations." * * *

2. "Taoukwang, 16th year, 3d moon, 12th day (April 27th, 1836). His excellency, governor Táng, went to the office of the fooyuen and

joined him in the examination of a criminal case; afterwards he waited on Hāng, lieutenant-general of the brigade stationed in the departments of Nanheung and Shaouchow; then he returned to his own office, and received and issued official papers. Hāng, the lieutenant-general, sent a messenger to thank his excellency for his visit and to return his (the governor's) card. Choo, the acting magistrate of Kwangchow foo, reported to the governor, that on the 13th of the moon, under a salute of gongs and guns, he should go to the collegiate hall to attend the third examination of the literary undergraduates of Nanhae and Pwan-yu, together with those of the eight banners. Lew, the acting magistrate of Nanhae, reported himself by card at the governor's office. Lew Keēnkāng, candidate for the district magistracy, reported that the Kwangchow foo had directed him to attend the examination at the collegiate hall. Sun, late acting magistrate of the district Chehing, reported his arrival—having retired from the duties of his office, requested an audience, made a declaration respecting his genealogy, and stated that having heard of the death of his father he was withdrawing from public duties. Ting Ekuh, an aide-de-camp of the governor, presented his thanks for having been appointed temporary superintendent over the salt works at Kanpih. Woo Yungtseāng, who has been permitted to fill the clerkship in the district of Iiwa, reported that he had received orders to join the jailor of Kwangchow foo in guarding the degraded officer Loo Yingtseāng. Keāng Seuene undermagistrate of Keāngtsun, in the district Shuntih, reported his arrival with five criminals, Keāng Hwuytae and others, for the autumnal assize, and took leave to return and bring more prisoners. Le Seihshoo, candidate for the office of assistant district magistrate, reported that the period for which he had obtained leave of absence on account of ill health had expired, and that he was again ready to attend to the duties of his office. Chang Kingwan, sent by the Board of Office as a candidate for the secretaryship in the departmental magistracy, reported his arrival from Peking, and presented his compliments. Chang Seihshoo, the deputy appointed to oversee the cruisers about Canton; and Lin Weie, joint-deputy over the custom-houses on the east of the city, reported that they had examined the boats of Chang Chaou, who conveys to Peking the fifth dispatch of maritime revenues, and that he had no contraband salt on board. Wang, the nganchā sze; Choo, the acting Kwangchow foo; Lew, transferred temporarily to the magistracy of Nanhae; Seu, the magistrate of Pwan-yu; Kwō, acting colonel of the regiment in Kwangchow foo; and Ying, the lieutenant-colonel of the fooyuen's right battalion,—together reported the execution of a criminal (Yě Ashun).

“His excellency Ke, the fooyuen, received and issued official documents. Ah, the poaching sze, and Wang, the nganchā sze, requested an audience, reported that they were waiting his excellency's pleasure to attend the trial of a criminal case; presented to him their thanks for his call on them, and returned to him the cards which he had left with them. Le, commissioner of salt, recently promoted to the office of nganchā sze in Shense; Ching, the commissioner of grain; and

Woo, director of the circuit which includes the departments of Kaouchow and Leénchow; these together presented thanks to the fooyuen, returned his cards which he had left with them, and informed him they were waiting his pleasure to attend the trial of a criminal. Choo, the acting Kwangchow foo; Shaou, an assistant departmental magistrate; Hoo, an assistant magistrate in Kwangchow foo, stationed at Tseénshan near Macao; Choo, of Yaechow, ready to be an assistant in the departmental magistracy; Ying, a departmental magistrate; Choo, waiting for the same appointment; Yō, candidate for the departmental magistracy; the chief magistrates of the two districts Nanhae and Pwanyu; Le, the acting magistrate of the district Singan; Too, temporarily performing the duties of magistrate in the district Luhfung; Wang Lansin, waiting to fill a district magistracy; Heu Munclin, waiting to be employed in the district magistracy; Leu Yinggow, a candidate for the same; Fuh, sub-colonel, having temporarily command of the governor's troops; Kwō, sub-colonel of the troops in the department of Kwangchow foo; and Ying, lt.-colonel of the fooyuen's right battalion; these, with all the subordinate civil and military officers at present in the city, reported to his excellency, the fooyuen that they were waiting his pleasure to attend the trial of a criminal. Choo, the acting magistrate of Kwangchow foo, sent a messenger to report that on the 13th, under a salute of guns, he should go to the collegiate hall to attend the third examination of the undergraduates of Nanhae and Pwanyu, together with those of the eight banners. Yae, the acting magistrate of the district Woochuen, permitted to perform the duties of the same office in the district Pingyuen, reported his arrival and presented his compliments. Chaou Wanneén, a candidate for the departmental magistracy, recently sent on public business to the district Yingtih, having returned, reported that he had completed the duties of his mission. Keäng Seuene, undermagistrate of Keängtsun, in the district Shuntih, reported his arrival with five prisoners, Keäng Hwuytae and others, whom he had received from the district magistrate of Heängshan for the autumnal assize, and having brought them to the city took leave of absence. Le Chookwan, undermagistrate of Shinngan, in the district Nanhae, reported his arrival with eleven prisoners, Chin Aee and others, whom he had received from the magistrate of the district Haeping for the autumnal assize, and having brought them to the city he took leave to return. Too Chin, an expectant of the secretaryship in the departmental magistracy, reported that he had discharged the duties assigned him in the examination of the streets, and presented his thanks for a temporary appointment to be an assistant magistrate in Singan district. His excellency, governor Tāng, arrived to join (the fooyuen) in examining a criminal; and at eight o'clock A. M., under a salute of guns the doors of the great hall of audience were thrown open, and their excellencies (the governor and fooyuen) took their seats, supported by all the other functionaries assembled for the occasion. The police-officers of the nganchá sze were then directed to bring forward the prisoner Yě Ashun, a native of the district

Tsingyuen; he was forthwith brought in, tried, and led out. The fooyuen then requested the imperial death-warrant, and sent a deputation of officers to conduct the criminal to the market-place (just without the gates of the city,) and there decapitate him. Soon after the officers returned, restored the death-warrant to its place, and reported that they had executed the criminal.

The Peking Gazette, or as called by the Chinese more properly, *King Chaou*, "transcripts from the Capital," is a much more valuable production. In the provinces, it always appears in manuscript, being transcribed from documents which are made public in the emperor's courts at Peking. This, however, if we are rightly informed, is not done by persons under the immediate direction of government, as we formerly stated (vol. i. p. 506), but by booksellers at their own expense. Only a very few copies of the Gazette reach Canton, some of which are brought by the imperial couriers, and others by private conveyance; and the latter usually arrive first. From the few copies, many more are transcribed. These transcripts are circulated in various forms, according to the wishes of those who seek for them. In their best style they form a daily manuscript in small octavo of about forty pages; but in an inferior style, they appear only once in two days, and then do not contain more than fifteen or twenty pages, and often not so many.

As a specimen of that form of the Gazette which appears in Canton once in two days, we will here introduce a translation of an entire number, the 175th for the 15th year of Taoukwang, purporting to be for the 13th and 14th days of the 12th moon (Jan. 30th and 31st 1836). It contains fifteen separate papers, which for convenience of reference we have numbered. The edicts are called *shang yu*, "supreme (or imperial) edicts;" and are prepared at the emperor's direction by the Inner Council or by members of the Imperial Academy. However, if written, as they sometimes are, in the imperial presence, at his majesty's dictation, they are then called *choo peih* "writings in vermilion," being executed with red ink. All edicts and replies received from the emperor, are closed by the words *kin tsze*, "respect this," which none except the one man may use.—The "imperial pleasure" is obtained in the following manner. Daily at an early hour in the morning, the General Council of state assembles in the hall of audience, where the emperor comes forth to meet his ministers. Memorials are then presented. Usually, these have been previously opened, and answers to them prepared, such as it is presumed will be approved; and sometimes two, three, or more answers are attached, when the subject admits of being answered in so many different ways. The answer which is approved by his majesty is marked in red ink, with a heavy stroke of the pencil. This is called *che*, "the imperial pleasure," and with the original document, (copies having been first taken,) is returned to the memorialist whether in Peking or in the provinces. In case no one of the previously prepared answers is approved of, another is written by the officer in waiting at the emperor's dictation: this is called *choo pe*, "reply written in vermilion,"

and is also returned to the memorialist. The appointment of officers, being generally made in answer to either written or verbal representations, is likewise styled *che*, "the imperial pleasure." The answers to memorials are usually brief, as "it is known," "let the appropriate Board be informed of it," "another decree (or expression of the imperial pleasure) shall be given." "It is known," is a reply given to a document of mere form, which requires no further notice. "Let the appropriate Board be informed of it," is applied to those state papers which need only to be placed in the archives of that Board. There is another form in which replies are frequently given to memorials, and in which case they are called imperial edicts. This is when the emperor, giving the substance of what has been represented in a memorial, issues an edict thereon. When this is done, the emperor's edict is first published; and hence, afterwards, when the memorial appears in the Gazette it is stated *fungche e luh*, "the imperial pleasure hereon has been recorded." With these explanations we present to our readers the "Peking transcripts," No. 175.

1. "Imperial edict. The censor Chang Kin has presented a report, requesting that instructions be issued, prohibitory of excess and negligence in the appointment of deputed officers in the provinces, and of the practice of forcing the services of private literary attendants on newly appointed magistrates. In all the provinces, the number of expectant magistrates and of subordinate unemployed officers being great, and there being much irregularity in regard to their various degrees of rank, there must unavoidably be both good and bad individuals among them. - If they be indiscriminately and in excessive numbers employed on deputations, a rapid growth of offenses and negligences will be the result. With regard to those private literary friends whose duty it is to assist in preparing the originals of official documents, it is essential that they should be confidential and trust-worthy persons, tried and well-informed: then only can they be adequate to the task of affording assistance. On no account may they be allowed to dictate to the higher officers, or, presuming on their position, urge them to recommend their friends to newly arrived magistrates, whereby detriment to public affairs may be occasioned.

"According to this memorial it appears, that it has of late been the practice in all the provinces, to appoint very numerous deputations, under a variety of names, but chiefly under that of 'winter deputations;' that, while yet unappointed, the sole aim of the subordinate officers is to gain an appointment on such a deputation; that, frequently, when an appointment has been obtained, all that they do is to send away a follower to collect the fees and presents, and as soon as that is effected, to report that the object of the appointment has been accomplished; that, moreover, some even go to the extent of carrying goods with them, in order to evade the custom-house dues, intrusting them afterwards to others to sell for them at high prices. It appears, also, that when newly appointed magistrates arrive in the provinces, it is common for men of letters to repair secretly to the literary assistants of the higher officers, and to induce

these to urge the higher officers to recommend them to the newly arrived magistrates; that if these magistrates are men who pay much regard to public affairs, they usually engage other literary friends themselves, while those who have been recommended to them by the higher officers receive simply a salary, and hold sinecures. Such an indiscriminate and excessive appointment of deputations, and these forced recommendations of literary assistants, cannot but have a bad influence on the civil administration of the country. It is indispensable that these practices should be thoroughly reformed.

"Let general orders be given to the governors and lieut.-governors of all the provinces, that every deputed officer is to be carefully selected, and not appointed indiscriminately. And whenever any previous offense is discovered, let his appointment be immediately canceled, and proceedings commenced against him. With regard to the literary assistants of magistrates, let each magistrate have perfect freedom of selection; and let no one rely on his situation to force them in making their selection. Thus may civil administration be reformed, and the grand rules of government be duly revered. Let these general commands be made known to all. Respect this."

2. "Imperial edict. The censor Fuhchang has reported, that in the department of Shunteen foo, there are still subordinate officers appointed to the acting charge of district magistracies; and he therefore requests, that our pleasure be declared, and an investigation commanded. Let the chief magistrate of Shunteen foo make investigation, and report the facts. Respect this."

3. "Imperial edict. Ching Tsoolö, (governor of Fuhkeän and Chêkeäng,) has forwarded a report respecting the seizure of certain banditti, and requests therefore the remission of faults marked, on account of former negligence, against the officers concerned in their seizure. Tsäng Apaou and Chin Cheheau, bandits on the rivers and lakes of Fuhkeän, having plundered and held in terror the whole department of Yenping foo, Tseäng Se, the director of the circuit, took measures at his own cost which have resulted in the seizure of a hundred and seventy-three persons; he has also tried and convicted criminals in eleven hundred and sixty distinct cases. He has thus been enabled wholly to exterminate those who have for years been noted as bandits. Let our favor be manifested to him, and the Board of Civil Office take the reward of his merits into consideration. All the officers, who, having before been guilty of neglect, have in this instance aided in the seizure of the criminals, may be remitted their former demerits, as these are in a measure balanced by their present merits. Choo Pingheuen, the magistrate of Keënyang, having seized thirteen criminals convicted of capital crimes, and having also had some little merit in the seizure of Tsäng Apaou and his followers, may be remitted the faults marked against him when formerly acting in Kooteän district. Respect this."

4. "Imperial edict. Oorkungë, (lieut.-governor of Chêkeäng,) has presented a memorial, requesting permission for a district magistrate to change his line of official employment. Wan Tingheën, waiting

for appointment to a district magistracy in Chêkeäng, is a man of perverted talents and but very imperfect knowledge, and is unfit for the responsible duty of governing the people and having charge of a territorial district. That officer, however, formerly graduated as tsinsze, and his literary talents are still vigorous; let him be permitted therefore, to take an office of instruction corresponding to his present rank; and let the Board of Civil Office nominate him to an appointment accordingly. Respect this."

5. "Imperial edict. Ching Tsoolö and his colleagues have reported respecting the seizure of a swindler, noted for several years past, and have offered the result of their deliberations as to his punishment. This is a case of a Buddhist priest, Shinläng, of Shanghang district, in the department of Tingchow foo, in Fuhkeên, who has been guilty of illicit intercourse with married and unmarried women, of sharing in the produce of theft and plunder, of extorting ransoms for persons under threats of depriving them of sight, and of involving and troubling many by falsehood and lies, with numerous other transgressions of the laws. The magistrate of the said department, having of his own accord apprehended and brought him to trial, let all demerits marked against him on account of negligence be remitted. Respect this."

6. "Imperial edict. Shootungah, (commissioner among the Mongols of Kokonor,) has reported the particulars of a calamity which has befallen some of the foreign families, and requests to know our pleasure as to the measures to be adopted. On this occasion the Kerghi and other tribes, eleven in number, suffered from a falling in of the earth, owing to which a heavy weight of snow was thrown upon them, whereby many of those foreigners were killed and wounded. The circumstances are such as to awaken deep commiseration. Let our grace be manifested, by the perpetual remission of the regular pecuniary tribute, as respects those foreigners in whose families deaths have been occasioned by the calamity; and by the remission of the same tribute for three years, as regards those who, while they have lost their herds and flocks, have themselves escaped with all their families: after the three years, let these last resume payment. Thus shall our compassion be shown to them. Let the said commissioner cause this edict to be printed, and published everywhere, in accordance with our extreme desire to show commiseration for such as have suffered by great calamities. Respect this."

7. "Imperial edict. Let Tsäng Wangyen fill the office of vice-president of the Sacrificial Court. Respect this."

8. "The imperial pleasure has been thus declared: Let Seu Sze-fun fill the office of shootsze in the Hanlin Academy. Respect this."

9. "The imperial pleasure has been thus declared: Let Choo Chow fill the office of heösze of the Inner Council, and ex-officio shelang of the Board of Rites. Respect this."

10. "The imperial pleasure is thus declared: Let Linkwei be a tungching sze in the Court of Representation. Respect this."

11. "The imperial pleasure has been thus declared: In this case, Kew He assembled people to gamble within the palace of the Chwang

tsinwang, Yeilshan, and continued to do so for more than a month, without being discovered by the tsinwang. This is not a mere ordinary case of negligence; let the tsinwang be therefore subjected to a court of inquiry of the Tsungjin foo. Respect this."

12. "The imperial pleasure has been thus declared: In this case, Salingah the lieutenant-general of the brigade stationed in the departments Nanheung, Shaouchow, and Leëncow, in the province of Kwangtung, from the time that he was raised to that station, has left all things to fall into neglect and disorder, and has shown himself inadequate to the post assigned him. He has not, however, been guilty of scheming for his own personal advantage. Let the punishment of Närkeingë, who recommended him for appointment, be changed to a degradation of three steps in rank, but without removal from office.—Wan Yung, lieutenant-general of the Kaouchow brigade, when before in command of the Keëncang brigade in Szechuen, combined with his son to advance their own interests illegally; and he has thus shown most clearly that it was his deliberate purpose to deceive. Let the punishment of Oshan, who recommended him for promotion, be changed to a degradation of four steps in rank. Let neither of these degradations be redeemable. In the case of Wan Tsunling (the son of Wan Yung) changing his registry of birth, [so as to appear not to be the son of Wan Yung,] Oshan, inasmuch as he did not discover the deceit, has incurred only the punishment of an ordinary case of negligence; let him be for this degraded one step, as the Board of Civil Office suggests, and let him be permitted to redeem it.

13. "Presentations. The Board of Civil Office introduced into the imperial presence Kwō, a censor capacitated to fill a departmental magistracy; Chin, a langchung; Hwang, a choosze whose period of mourning was accomplished; and Lin, an expectant of the office of choosze; when the imperial pleasure was thus declared: 'Let the names of Kwō Mingkaou and Chin Yen be recorded for employment in difficult departmental magistracies; let Hwang Seängche receive the earliest promotion,—it is unnecessary that he should complete the period of remaining in a subordinate office; let Lin Szetsin fill the office of choosze of the department for the investigation of merits in the Board of Office. Respect this.'

"The same Board also introduced into the imperial presence Shin, undermagistrate of Keätینگ foo in Szechuen; Seu, district magistrate of Nanmang heën in Honan, Chow, removed from the district magistracy of Hwuy heën in Honan into Keängsoo, and Kwō, an expectant of a district undermagistracy; when the imperial pleasure was thus declared: Let Shin Yun and Seu Yun both return to their present offices; let Chow Choohwa be retained in the office of district magistrate, and be sent to Keängsoo to wait for an appointment; let Kwo Kingwan be sent into Kirin for employment. Respect this."

14. "Supplementary memorial of Keshen, governor of Cheihle province. In the case of Suhlaou a second time propagating false principles of the fraternity called the 'sect of great elevation,' the Board of Punishments having investigated the case, those officers, both civil

and military, who had failed to discover what was doing were several-ly degraded, as is on record. On the present occasion, since the commencement of the rise of Le Jooling, the officers have in no instance failed to investigate; and when that offender concealed himself in the adjoining districts of Shantung, the local officers united in discovering his retreat. They also discovered the banished criminal Hanyuh, and immediately apprehended him. Their merits seem adequate to balance their demerits. I therefore present a supplementary memorial, to solicit that "I may supplicate the imperial favor to be shown to them, in restoring them to rank and remitting further punishment in order that they may be excited to future efforts. The imperial pleasure declared hereon has been recorded."

15. "Supplementary memorial of Ching Tsoolö, governor of Fuhkeën and Chêkeäng. Before, on the first arrival of Yungan, the newly selected magistrate of Kwangtsih heën, he being inexperienced in the affairs of civil administration, I and my colleagues reported that we had temporarily appointed him assistant to the departmental magistrate of Fuhchow foo, to enable him to gain experience by practice. In answer to this we received your majesty's reply—'he must be either capacitated, or incapacitated; let him not be intruded on a situation for which he is unfit. Respect this.' We find Yungan to be a man of a robust and vigorous age, and not wanting in intelligence. During the few past months he has acquired a considerable degree of knowledge and experience in judicial cases. He is also disposed to exert himself to investigate and examine closely. And the magistracy of Kwangtsih heën is one of but ordinary importance; it is not a difficult post. When the said officer first arrived in the province, the district happened to be laboring under a debt to the government which rendered it such as a newly appointed magistrate could not well manage; therefore we feared to send him at once to his office. But the debt is now cleared off, and Yungan by his detention at the capital of the province has acquired some months' experience, and appears now capacitated for the post. It is right that we should forth-with send him to fill it, that he may feel the weight of responsibility. While giving him directions accordingly, we also, as the rules enact, forward this supplementary report. The imperial reply received is, 'It is known. Respect this.'"

These papers, with the remarks we have already made, will enable our readers to form an opinion of the periodical literature and the condition of the press in this country. It has been said, by high authority, the *London Quarterly Review* (vol. iii, p. 291), that "the press in China is free to every one;" and that "the printer and the vender have only to be careful not to offend the government, and they may sin with impunity against decency and morality." The last part of this declaration is most palpably true; but the first part needs to be very much qualified. It is correct, we believe, as stated in the *Quarterly*, that "no previous license is demanded, no *imprimatur* is required, as the passport for a literary work;" but, on the other hand, can license be given? Do the laws afford any protection or security to

the press? Not to mention politics and religion, we ask with reference to "all the other thousand fields of literary exertion,—all art, all science, all criticism, all history, all philosophy, all political economy, all the 'high heaven' of imagination, all the compositions devoted to the instruction of youth, all that is instructive in morals, edifying in piety, or elevating in devotion,"—is there even one subject on which any liberty or freedom is guarantied to the press? If there is, we are ignorant of it. Indeed, so far as we know, freedom and liberty, as understood by the people of Christendom, are ideas for which the language of this country has no appropriate terms. A writer in the *Indo-chinese Gleaner*, for April 1819, says; "China has always been subject to an absolute monarchy; and the press has not been free." And he adds, "modern books in China, indicate no effort of the human intellect to enlarge the sphere of knowledge; they are mostly compilations, made in obedience to the command of the sovereign, or the collections of industrious individuals; they are productions of the hand, rather than of the mind." It is even so. The press, in any proper sense of the word, is not free. It is *tolerated*, and that under a surveillance which paralyzes the soul. Witness the Canton Court Circular; no sentiment, no opinion, ever comes forth in it. So in the *Peking Gazette*; no thought, no word, except such as his majesty has made public, goes forth in that publication. No more life is seen through all "these thousand fields of literature," than appeared to the prophet in the valley of vision: like those bones, the works here are indeed very many, "and, lo, they are very dry." And until some new spirit—some pure breath of life divine and of hallowed freedom—come over this land, these desolations will remain, and these death-like slumbers be perpetuated.

ART. II. *Remarks on the Hawaiian dialect of the Polynesian language; prepared for the Repository, by the Rev. Lorrin Andrews, of the High School, Lahainaluna, February, 1836.*

THE origin of the language of the Polynesians, divided as it is into several different dialects, is buried in deep obscurity. The people themselves know not whence they are, as the fabulous accounts of their own origin sufficiently testify; and yet, on the slightest inspection and comparison of the different dialects, it cannot for a moment be doubted that they had one common origin. And a singular circumstance is, that the people at the extreme parts of Polynesia speak dialects of the general language the most resembling each other. It has been said that the dialects of the New Zealanders and the Hawaiians resemble each other more nearly than any of the other dialects. (See *Grammar of the Tahitian dialect*, p. 4.) But *whence* came the inhabitants of Polynesia? *How* did they come, or get pos-

session of so many islands scattered over such a vast extent of ocean? *When* did they come? And *why* did they come? are questions that cannot now be answered without much conjecture. Yet, no doubt a careful and thorough examination of the several dialects, and a comparison of one with the other with a view to ascertain the groundwork of the general language, and a comparison with the languages of the neighboring continents, would not only be a subject of inquiry full of interest, but would go far to indicate the probable origin of this people. It is to be hoped that the moral and intellectual darkness that has long brooded over the islands of the Great Pacific, will ere-long give place to light, and that ample data for such an investigation will exist.

The following observations are not intended as a philosophical view even of the general principles of the language, but merely as general hints for those who would become acquainted with it. Much time has been lost to all foreigners who have attempted to acquire even a smattering of the language, to say nothing of the danger of mistakes which long experience and practice only can rectify, for want of a few general principles relating to the idiom and grammatical structure of the language.

The first and most important thing to be attended to in studying Hawaiian, or indeed, almost any foreign language, particularly if it is designed to be written or spoken, is the *idiom*, or the manner of expression peculiar to that language. The definition of words is a matter of minor importance. Hence it is well in the outset to divest ourselves of the idea that the language we are about to study can be constructed or written or analyzed entirely on the principles of our vernacular tongue; and that we have nothing to do but to acquire the definitions of a new set of words, and then be in the possession of a new language. It should be remembered that different people have different modes of thinking and speaking, according as the objects with which they are daily conversant, and about which they think and speak, are different. Hence the idioms of no two languages can be expected to be alike. In order to secure a competent knowledge of the idiom of a language it would be well to commit to memory the various forms of simple and compound sentences, particularly the idiomatic expressions. These will serve as a nucleus around which the exceptions and niceties of the language may be made to adhere, when there is leisure or a disposition to secure them.

Languages, like men, may, as it regards their idiom, be divided into different classes, and these again may be subdivided into lesser ones. Most of the languages of Europe, for instance, including the ancient Greek and Roman, may constitute one great class. The general rules of construction are similar. The ancient languages of the western parts of Asia, the Arabic, the Armenian, the Hebrew, &c., may constitute another class. And so of other parts of the world. Now whoever shall attempt to write, speak, or resolve, one of these classes on the principles of the other, will find himself involved in inextricable difficulties. Take an example of two languages of the

same general class. Suppose a tyro in Latin, having mastered the grammar of his own mother tongue, English, but not having yet learned that the different languages are to be resolved on different principles, comes to this phrase in Latin, *Est mihi liber*, which means, he may be told, *I have a book*. But in parsing it by his English syntax, he will be liable to two grand mistakes: for he would, as a matter of course, call *mihi* the nominative case, and *est* the first person of the verb, to say nothing of the wrong idea he would attach to the verb *est* as a verb of possession. Every philologist knows that there is something exceedingly stubborn and unyielding in the laws of languages; they will submit to be governed only by their own laws, they will yield willingly to no other. Hence those laws must be understood before one can yield obedience to them either in writing or speaking.

It would be easy to show that the grand principles of the Polynesian languages differ more, both in idiom and in syntax from the European, than the European do from the Asiatic. The facts, however, corroborative of this opinion cannot be introduced here, as it would extend these remarks beyond the limits prescribed. It should be remembered, however, that in comparing one language with another, particularly in comparing a barbarous language lately reduced to writing, and while but few of its words are in daily and common use, with a language with which we are well acquainted, and which it has been the object of able and learned men to improve for centuries, we are liable to be led to false conclusions. To compare the Hawaiian, for example, with the English, would be like comparing a new born infant with a giant of mature age. If we wish to do this, we should take the English as it was when the country was invaded by Julius Cæsar. Indeed it is questionable whether a vocabulary made out in the days of Alfred the Great, after the language had been enriched by a host of words from the Saxon, could boast of more words than could be collected were a full vocabulary made of all the words in good use in the Hawaiian. But the English has grown by culture into an extensive and rich language, and so may the Hawaiian, and still retain its own idiom in all its purity.

There is no probability, as there is no evidence, that the Hawaiian language has undergone any material changes for many generations. The *meles* and *kaaos* (songs and legends) of the ancients are understood and recited by the people of the present time. It is also well known that unwritten languages are less liable to changes than written ones, as there is no method of spreading innovations to any extent even if they were made. The cultivation of the language is not the first thing attended to, even when a nation is disposed to emerge from a state of barbarity to a state of civilization. But in the usages and arts of civilized life, the Hawaiians had made no progress when letters were introduced among them a few years ago.

There is not, indeed, a perfect uniformity in every particular in the use of the language from one extremity of the island to another, but still there are no such variations as would deserve the name of dialects. They may, perhaps, be termed provincialisms. These may

be reduced to two general heads; the variations that arise from the enunciation of single sounds, or as they may now be termed, the pronunciation of single letters: and the use of different words for the same thing. As to different enunciation, the Hawaiian originally, that is, until other sounds were introduced, had but two *mutes* in their language. One of these would answer to the English *b* and *p*, the other to *k* and *t*. The *p* sound is the common one in distinction from that of *b*; indeed the Hawaiians themselves never give to any letter the strong sound of the English *b*, but when any letter is thus sounded by foreigners, they cannot distinguish it from *p*. With regard to the other sound there is a great difference of usage. Some pronounce it with the middle or root of the tongue, when it becomes *k*; others with the end of the tongue, when it becomes *t*; nor can their ears perceive the slightest difference. For the remaining English mute *d*, the Hawaiians have no equivalent, except in a few words, when it is difficult for English ears to determine whether it should be represented by *d*, *l*, or, *r*. Thus the proper name, *Hilo* has been written by foreigners as they supposed they heard it, *Hilo*, *Hiro*, and *Hido*. As to the *k* and *t* sounds, before the conquests of Kamehameha, the former was prevalent on *Hawaii*, and the latter on *Kauai*. Since that period there has been such an amalgamation of the people and so many removals, that the pronunciation is no longer marked by geographical divisions. It is not known exactly to what extent provincialisms exist, which consist in the use of different words for the same thing; probably to a considerable extent, but still not so great that the words, though not commonly used, are unintelligible to any.

It has been supposed that the chiefs speak a different dialect from the common people, or that they could do so when it was necessary. This is a mistake. In all despotic governments, like the ancient government of these islands, there is kept up between the chiefs and common people as broad a distinction as possible. Indeed it was supposed, until lately, that the chiefs and people were distinct races of beings. It would not be wonderful, therefore, that the chiefs should use some words and phrases that would not be entirely familiar to the common people. It is so in all countries where an aristocracy of any kind exists. But in view of all that can be collected from those who have held a middle rank between chiefs and common people, and who have had intercourse with both, it does not appear that the difference is greater than it is between the higher and lower classes in other countries. The Hawaiian language was first reduced to writing in the latter part of the year 1821; and soon after, schools were established over the islands, and multitudes acquired the first principles of written language. From the time the chiefs and people became acquainted with the art of writing, or marking characters representing articulate sounds, they have generally used this method of conveying ideas to each other. Many legal proceedings have been written, and news circulated over the islands by means of letters written by the common people.

A grand point in reducing a barbarous language to writing should be simplicity. Two rules should be observed; 1st, the characters should be sufficient to express the simple sounds; and 2d, if possible, there should be no superfluous letters. The reduction of the Hawaiian language to writing was not a hasty procedure. The above rules appear to have been kept constantly in view, though it was difficult at first, in many cases, to distinguish between a simple and a compound sound. Two points, however, were readily ascertained; 1st, that vowel sounds predominated to a considerable extent above those of consonants; 2d, that, to an English ear, the language was very monotonous. Five vowels and seven consonants, were all the sounds that could be recognized. Reference is not had here to all those nice shades of distinction, which are found in every language, and which it would be impossible to find characters to express, for such abound in the Hawaiian; but reference is had to such sounds as are commonly expressed in the European languages by written characters. With all the possible combinations of so few letters, a language must be monotonous. The Hawaiian is restricted to less than half the number of the English letters; and it was found to be a fundamental rule, that *every syllable must end with a vowel*. It was very important, therefore, that the vowels, upon which so much depended, should be represented by such characters as would express them with the greatest simplicity and precision. It has always been considered a desideratum rather than an event to be realized, that in a written language the vowels should have but one uniform invariable sound. Though this point has not been completely gained in respect to the Hawaiian language, yet there is a near approach to it.

It has been objected to the orthography adopted in writing the Hawaiian language, that it gives to vowels different sounds from those of the English, and this has been considered of course a needless innovation. It has been called in an English Review, *an affectation of Italicising, &c.*, and the question has been asked, why the sounds of the vowels were changed from those of the English? But it should be remembered there is a previous question to be settled; Why did the English, in adopting the Roman alphabet in preference to the black letter, give their vowels the sounds they did, in opposition to almost all the other languages of Europe? It is well known that those who speak the English language, stand alone in the sounds they give to the characters representing the vowels. Almost all the nations of western Europe at the present day either use or can use the Roman characters in writing their languages, and pretty uniformly have given to all the vowels, except perhaps *o*, sounds different from those of the English. And it is well known too that the Italians, Spanish, French, and Germans, laugh at us for it. Now it may be asked, why is this innovation upon the long established customs of so many nations? To what shall it be attributed? When these questions shall be answered, those who reduced the Hawaiian language to writing may be ready with their answer. But they need not wait so long, for there are other obvious and sufficient reasons at hand.

1. The orthography adopted fully answers the purpose of expressing the sounds of the language. Reference is had here only to the vowel sounds. It was mentioned before as desirable if possible that vowels should have but one sound, and that this had in a good degree been secured by the orthography adopted.

2. The sounds given to the vowels in the English language would not answer to express the Hawaiian vowel sounds without an utter sacrifice of simplicity. Thus *i* in Hawaiian, sounds like *ee* in English. Now the class of words requiring the reduplication of *i* is numerous; thus *pīi*, to ascend, in English dress, would need to be *peeee*; *hi*, to hold in the arms, would be *heeee*; *līlīi*, small, would be *leeeleee*, &c. Again, *u* in Hawaiian, sounds like *oo* in *coo*; hence *ku*, to stand, would be *koo*; and *kūu*, to let go, would be written *koooo*; *uuku*, small, would be *ooooookoo*; and *unu* to stammer, would be *ooooooo*! And the same of others. In using the English vowels, therefore, to write Hawaiian it would be necessary to use the above orthography, or to introduce a series of points similar to the Masoretic if not quite as troublesome.

It is not denied that there are some formidable difficulties in the way to a thorough knowledge and investigation of the Hawaiian language. Such are the following.

1. The want of a full supply of documents written by natives themselves, as reference or authority in matters of etymology and syntax. Though the means in this respect are increasing, yet hitherto they have been too few to determine fully the *usus loquendi* of the language.

2. The great flexibility of the language itself in regard to forms of expression. This has been, and is still, the cause of much dispute among those engaged in writing the Hawaiian language. One, for instance, happens to hear a particular set or form of words used to express an idea, he remembers it and reduces it to practice both in speaking and writing, and when he supposes himself fully master of language sufficient to express that idea, he finds that another, in expressing the same idea, makes use of a set of words entirely different, or if not different, he alters the position of them so much in the sentence that it seems an entirely new form. But as the former, after taking much pains, has not so learned it, he is ready to dispute the classic purity of the latter, and as authorities are scarce, except such as each one can summon from his own stock, to sustain his own course, the dispute is likely to be protracted; whereas they may both, at the same time, be substantially correct.

3. A still more fruitful source of difficulties consists in the inability or unfaithfulness of those natives to whom application is made for help. Some are so unaccustomed, though they may be masters of their own language, to the business of correcting others, that they let any thing pass which they themselves understand, however awkward it may be when compared with the real purity of their language.

4. The disposition of the Hawaiians to accommodate themselves to the ignorance of those who consult them, is a difficulty in the way

of getting pure expressions. When consulted respecting any word or phrase, their object seems to be to find out how much the person consulting them knows respecting the point himself. And if he appears to know *anything* they will tell him he knows *everything*. Or in giving a definition, they will give such as the person understands as synonymous, without much regard to precision or definiteness in the case; and it is only by a long series of questions that the desired information can be obtained. They are exceedingly fond of introducing and using foreign words and foreign expressions, even to the exclusion of their own words and idiom.

The sources of good authority for the use of Hawaiian words may be classed thus. 1. The letters, or other documents, which one chief writes to another. It is well known that a person is more careful of his words, when he sits down to write, than when he speaks. And one chief writing freely to another would be under no temptation to accommodate his language to the capacities of those whom he might suppose would not understand. 2. The *meles*, *kauikaus*, *kaeos* and *mooolelos* of ancient time written down by natives themselves. The only mistakes to which these would be liable would be in the omission of words and the orthography of some words. 3. The language of chiefs as written or spoken in their laws, charges, or commands to the common people. 4. That of the common people in their addresses, letters, or writing of any kind, designed for the ears of the chiefs. They may be expected, in such cases to use their best language. 5. The language which the common people use in corresponding by letters with one another. Such letters exist in great abundance, and on almost every subject, and exhibit a great variety of style and forms of expression. 6. The letters or other documents of chiefs written for the perusal of foreigners. Perhaps these ought to be placed higher in the catalogue of authorities. The reader will judge for himself. 7. The letters, &c., of the common people addressed to foreigners. 8. Lastly, the writings of foreigners reviewed or corrected by natives. This species of writing is liable to two errors; a failure of the best selection of words to express the idea, and a liability to Anglicisms or idiomatic expressions of other languages in distinction from the pure Hawaiian.

The poetry of the Hawaiian language has been but little examined by foreigners. The form in which it is generally exhibited—the scenes of the *hula*, the monotonous unmusical character of the music with which it is connected, and its being entirely unintelligible to foreigners, give it a forbidding aspect. But if we may reason from those qualities deemed essential or generally connected with the existence of good poetry, viz. strong passions, a flexible language, a congenial climate, the existence of wars and military exploits, the intrigues of love, &c., we might expect a language adapted to poetry. And so we find it. It will be sufficient here to introduce two or three short specimens of Hawaiian poetry to show what the language actually contains and of course is capable of expressing. It should be premised, however, that genuine Hawaiian poetry knows nothing of what

is termed rhyme in English poetry, nor does it consist in any definite number of syllables in a line, but in a certain terseness of expression, abruptness in changing from thought to thought, conciseness, generally impassioned and highly figurative.

The following is a specimen of the simplest kind of *kauikau* or Elegy, with a literal translation. It was first taken down by Mr. Ellis.

<i>Ue, ue, ua^s make kuu alii</i>	Alas! alas! dead is my chief,
<i>Ua make kuu haku a kuu hoa,</i>	Dead is my lord and my friend,
<i>Kuu hoa i ka wa o ka wi,</i>	My friend in the season of famine,
<i>Kuu hoa i paa ka aina,</i>	My friend in the drought of the land,
<i>Kuu hoa i kuu ilihune,</i>	My friend in my poverty.
<i>Kuu hoa i ka ua o ka makai,</i>	My friend in the rain and the wind,
<i>Kuu hoa i ka wela o ka la,</i>	My friend in the heat of the sun,
<i>Kuu hoa i ka anu o ka mauna.</i>	My friend in the cold of the mountain,
<i>Kuu hoa i ka ino</i>	My friend in the storm,
<i>Kuu hoa i ka malie,</i>	My friend in the calm,
<i>Kuu hoa i mau kai ewalu,</i>	My friend in the eight seas :
<i>Ue, ue, ua hala kuu hoa,</i>	Alas! alas! gone is my friend.
<i>Aohe e hoi hou mai.</i>	And will return no more again.

The following is a couple of distichs of an Elegy on love.

<i>Hookahi no inoa, o ke Aloha la,</i>	One only name he had, and that was love,
<i>He aloha wale no kona alelo,</i>	And love only was all his talk :
<i>A ka makua he mae i hanau mai,</i>	From sleep, his parent, was he born,
<i>He kaikaina ke kuko, he mihi ka ma nao.</i>	Lust was his brother, and grief his thought.

The following is a scrap of a mele or Song on the creation of Hawaii.

<i>Ua hanau ka moku</i>	Born was the island, [and expanded ;
<i>A kupu, a lau, a loa, a ao, a muo.</i>	It budded, leaped, increased, flourish'd,
<i>A liko ka moku iluna o Hawaii</i>	It blossomed on the top, 'twas Hawaii,
<i>O Hawaii nei no ka moku,</i>	This Hawaii was an island.
<i>He pulera ka aina, he naka Hawaii,</i>	Unstable was the land, tremulous Hawaii,
<i>Eleva wale ana no i ka lani, lewa homua,</i>	Waving in the air ; waved the earth,
<i>Mai o Akea ua pahonoia.</i>	From Akea 'twas fasten'd together.
<i>Malie i ke aa o ka moku me ka honua,</i>	Quiet by the roots the island and the land,
<i>Paaia i ka lewa ealani i ka lima akau o</i>	It was fast in the air by the right hand of
<i>Paa Hawaii ta, a laa, [Akea,</i>	Fast was Hawaii—decreed,— [Akea,
<i>Hawaii la i ikea he moku.</i>	Hawaii appeared an island.

It is not known that there are any long melees in the language similar to Homer or Virgil, but of shorter pieces, specimens might be collected in abundance that would not suffer by comparison with pieces of the same class from the poets of antiquity. Nor would the system of mythology, or the rites and ceremonies of their ancient religion, impure as they are in point of morality and decency, fall short of the renowned systems of the *learned* nations of Egypt, Greece or Rome.

The difference between the poetry and the prose of the Hawaiian language consists; 1. In a different selection of such words, as are less commonly used. In poetry, too, may be found most of the dyssyllabic roots, or the simplest forms of words in the language, though, when the sound requires it, they do not hesitate to reduplicate or repeat one or more of the syllables several times. 2. In conciseness.

The Hawaiians are profuse in the use of words in conversation, and in writing they appear to be much more so: but when they sit down to fit their words into poetry, it seems to be an object to employ as few as will possibly answer the purpose. Hence the poetic license is carried to a great extent. Many lines together, though the principal words are familiar, yet for want of their common adjuncts and common collocation, are unintelligible in poetry. 3. Abrupt and sudden changes in the figures. The language admits of a figurative style to a very great extent, but the figures of poetry come unexpectedly to the reader, as for example in the song on the creation of Hawaii. The first line represents Hawaii as being born, the next as growing and flourishing like a plant and increasing to a tree, and in a line or two more it is a tremulous unstable mass.

There has not been discovered the least vestige or sign of a written language having existed among the Hawaiians, anterior to the commencement of our mission. In this respect they were far behind the ancient Mexicans and even many tribes of Indians on the American continent, who though they did not know the use of letters, yet did actually convey ideas by visible representations, such as strings with knots, belts of wampum, &c.

It will be seen by reference to the Vocabulary and to the books that have been printed in the Hawaiian dialect, that several more letters have been introduced than were absolutely necessary to represent sounds purely Hawaiian. This was necessary, to some extent at least, since the language of the Hawaiians was utterly destitute of all words for representing many ideas respecting the Christian religion, morals, social duties, terms of science, &c. It has been necessary, therefore, to introduce new words. All languages do this to some extent, even the German, though it is avoided there if possible. The English have no scruple on this head, but have received with open arms every new word or term that offered itself from any language. They have even borrowed from the Hawaiian; and this too when synonyms of the same already existed. With these words, too, the English have borrowed several letters such as *x*, *z*, the hard *ch*, the French *ch*, and the Greek *ph*. Thus the number of sounds are increased in the language, and thus the words are readily recognized by the eye as taken from a foreign language. So it has been necessary to do in the Hawaiian, for without it more confusion would be made than benefit gained. Thus the foreign word *mare*, to marry, in pure Hawaiian orthography would be *male*, to expectorate. *Rama*, rum, would be *lama* a torch. But the confusion would be more particularly manifest in proper names; thus *Ruta*, Ruth, in Hawaiian orthography would be *Luka* Luke; *Sara*, would be *Kala*, name of a man, &c. Though these foreign letters are necessary, yet it is not necessary to introduce every letter, nor even every syllable, of a word that may be brought into the language; only a sufficiency to show that the word is of foreign extraction is all that is requisite.

With regard to new words in a language just reduced to writing and where improvements, or what is the same thing, where new ideas

are brought in, there are two methods of proceeding. One is to introduce new words from other languages to express new ideas; the other is, to give new definitions to words already in use. Both of these methods have been pursued in the Hawaiian. New words have been introduced as noticed above. Caution however will be necessary lest words should be unnecessarily introduced, or such as are no more significant than some that are already in the language. The number of the words to which new ideas have been attached is not yet large, but will probably be greatly increased when moral, religious, and scientific studies shall be more extensively and systematically pursued. *Naa*u the heart, *uhane* the soul, and *Akua* God, and several other words, have ideas attached to them now in the minds of the more intelligent natives that they had not a few years ago. The language of the Hawaiians, though very flexible, that is, capable of a great variety of forms in its expression, is nevertheless very regular in its construction, particularly in its syntax. The general rules are, perhaps, less often violated than in most other languages, and when violated are as quickly detected.

It is evident from the foregoing remarks that the language ought to be carefully cultivated. And it is hoped that it will be a point aimed at by all who become residents, patiently to study the ancient customs, history, laws, political maxims, and literature of the Hawaiians, that they may know where and how to apply the helping hand. Comparing the circumstances of this people and of enlightened nations there is yet very much, that is deficient and erroneous; much to be lamented and deplored in a moral, social, political, and religious view. But to stand still, and look coldly on and censure, is not the best way to cause a reform. It is a truth, and an affecting one too, that the state of the nation, and of the people individually, calls loudly for the sympathy of the benevolent, the prayers of the good, and the energetic aid of the philanthropic. The question will probably in a few years more be settled, whether the nation shall continue to exist or whether the people shall become extinct. And this question, under God, is to be determined mostly by foreigners now resident at the islands. Let it not be thought that this has no connection with the language of the nation; it has much, and before much can be done for the thorough improvement of the people in arts, in laws, in morals, in wholesome regulations, those who would do them good must become more thoroughly acquainted with them and with all that appertains to their present and future welfare. It remains to be seen, whether the hand of men from Christian countries shall be stretched out to aid the people of these islands; or whether the hard hand of extortion and oppression, of violence and passion, shall continue to be laid upon them until all that constitutes a nation shall be gone, and future historians shall say the nation has perished,—the inhabitants have gone, with those who might have saved them, to the awards of eternity!

ART. III. *System of Orthography for Chinese words:—that of Morrison's dictionary imperfect; unsuitableness of English, and suitableness of Italian vowels, for an accurate orthographical system; application of the Roman alphabet, as used in Italy, with some modifications, to the Chinese language.*

ON a former occasion, when treating of the Chinese written language, we gave our readers some explanation of the sounds most generally attached to the characters of which this language is composed, that is, of the sounds existing in the court dialect, or general language of the empire. In so doing, we employed the system of orthography which had been adopted by Dr. Morrison in his dictionary, except in one or two minor cases where it seemed inconsistent with itself. This we did, not because we regarded that system as in all respects the best which could be employed, but because we judged it inexpedient, until a well tried one could be adopted—one which had stood the test of experience—to deviate from that which had been employed in a work of such great value to every Chinese student, and which had in consequence already been brought into common use.

But in the system of orthography adopted by Dr. Morrison, there are other inconsistencies besides those to which we have already alluded, inconsistencies which it must be inexpedient to amend unless the whole system be revised and altered. There are also a few cases in which that system is little adapted, if not wholly unsuited, to represent the sounds of some of the provincial dialects of the Chinese language; and on this account it was in a measure altered and modified by Dr. Morrison himself in his Vocabulary of the Canton dialect. Unfortunately, however, these alterations having been made without a revision of the whole system, they have given rise to still greater irregularities. These considerations have rendered it highly desirable, if possible, to adopt an orthographical system better fitted to be employed uniformly in all the dialects of the Chinese language. In the following pages we hope to show that to attain this is not impossible, that on the contrary it is to be attained with ease and with a great degree of simplicity. In taking up the subject at the present time, we have been in a great degree influenced by the efforts now making in India to render general, throughout the eastern territories of Great Britain and in the adjoining countries, the adoption of one uniform system of orthography, suited to represent clearly and definitely the sounds of words in the Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and their cognate languages.

It is a common error in adopting an orthographical system, to endeavor to employ such modes of representing sounds as will be 'at first sight' intelligible to a reader, a method which would undoubtedly be good were it not in several respects impracticable. But as in this method no provision is made for new sounds, foreign to the language

whose orthography is employed, such sounds can be but very imperfectly represented by it. And no regard having been paid to the elements of sounds, or of spoken language, each orthoëpist will probably adopt a different mode of representing them. It is plainly impracticable so to represent them, as that no explanation will be required. This is more particularly the case with the English vowels, with respect to which all rules are set completely at defiance, so that there is not perhaps a single vowel sound in English which cannot be expressed in several different ways. Sir William Jones gives an instance of this in the sentence, "a mother bird flutters over her young," where the same sound is represented in six different ways; namely by *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *ou*, to which may be added the sound of *ea*, in heard! This is an extreme case, but it would be easy were it necessary to show that every vowel sound may be expressed in English orthography in two or three different ways.

If then it be impracticable to adopt a system of orthography which will at once exhibit to the eye of the uninstructed all the true sounds of a foreign language, and if it be in a more especial manner impossible to frame a simple and definite system of orthography, in accordance with the sounds most usually attached to the letters in the English language, why should we not have recourse to the less embarrassed and better understood systems in use on the continent of Europe, rather than restrict ourselves to an orthography which is acknowledged to be the worst that can possibly be found? For the English orthography is characterized in a peculiar degree by the two greatest defects of a written language, *the application of the same letter to several different sounds, and of different letters to the same sound.* But that precision in regard to the vowels, which we in vain seek for in English, we find in the Italian; and the consonants with a few exceptions, are nearly the same among most European nations. The Italian language, excluding the peculiar sounds of some of its consonants, has therefore been made the foundation of several of the most approved systems adopted in various parts of the world,—by sir William Jones and many other literary men in India, and by the missionaries in the South Sea islands, among the American Indians, and in other places. The orthography of these several systems differs in hardly any respects; in its vowels it is fundamentally the same as in Spanish and Portuguese, and varies but little from the orthography of Germany and Holland: it is therefore well understood in most parts of the continent of Europe. By the literary gentlemen of India it has been shown to be well adapted to exhibit in a clear and lucid manner most of the sounds of the Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic languages; and entire works have been published in the Roman character, conformably to this orthography, in several of the languages of India. Is then this system (the system, as it has commonly been called in the east, of sir William Jones,) adapted to represent to European readers the sounds of Chinese words? For if it is, a great advantage will be gained in point of simplicity, by assimilating the orthography of China to that of India, and of the Indochinese

nations. After a careful examination, we are of opinion that it is so adapted, and that it is the best which can be employed to indicate the sounds of Chinese words. We will proceed, therefore, to represent the manner of applying it, and the invariable sounds given to each vowel, diphthong, and consonant, not taking into account those very slight variations which are common in every language, and which it would be vain to attempt to distinguish.

As, however, the number of vowels in the Roman alphabet is less than the number of vowel sounds, we are obliged occasionally to have recourse to *diacritical marks*; and it will be well in the first place to point out in what manner these are used by us. As a general rule, a short vowel is left without any mark over it, while a fuller enunciation of the same or nearly the same vowel is distinguished by the acute accent (´) over it; thus *a* is short as in *quota*, and *á* long as in *calm*.

Perpendicular mark. Both the long and short vowels are often pronounced with an abrupt termination of them, either by simply ceasing at once to utter any sound, or by suddenly stopping the voice form passing out, and thus producing one of the three mutes, *k*, *p*, or *t*. To mark this variation, we use a small perpendicular mark (´), either on or after the vowel or diphthong so enunciated.

Acute and grave accents. The same letter has sometimes to be used for two different long sounds, in which case we use the acute accent (´) over one, and the grave accent (`) over the other; thus we have two long sounds of *e*, marked *é* and *è*, the first as *ei* in *neigh*, and the second nearly as *e'e* in *ne'er*.

Diæresis. To distinguish that sound of the vowel *u* which is commonly known as the "French *u*," we use the diæresis; thus, *lün* is pronounced like *l'anne* in French.

Apostrophe. To mark some peculiar sounds which appear to arise from attempted enunciations of consonants without the intervention of vowels, we use the apostrophe (') or mark of omission. The syllables in which this occurs are three; namely, '*m*', '*ng*', and '*sz*'. The sound of '*m*' is produced by simply closing the lips, and causing the voice to pass into the nose, and thus producing the nasal *m*, without having previously uttered any vowel: the sound of '*ng*', is also produced by the passage of the voice into the nose, but with the tongue raised towards the back of the palate; it is nearly the same as the sound uttered by a sulky child when whining: the sound of '*sz*' is produced by endeavoring to change the hissing sound of *s* into that of *z*, by endeavoring to slide from the hissing sound of *s* to the more vocal sound of *z*. The apostrophe is also used as the mark of omission before vowels, to show the dropping either of the nasal *ng*, or of *w* or *y*. The nasal may be dropped before most vowels, the *w* only before *u* and *ú*, and *y* only before *i*, *í*, and *ü*.

The spiritus asper of the Greeks is employed to mark the intervention of an aspirate between a consonant and a vowel, or between a consonant and a half-vowel: it is not used before any word, but only after the consonants, *ch*, *k*, *p*, *t*, and *ts*. The aspirate before a word is represented by *h*.

°. In the dialect of Fuhkeen, a strong nasal enunciation of the vowels is common, not quite amounting to the prefix or suffix of a nasal, but produced as if by the utterance of the vowel sound through the nose, without the escape of voice through the mouth. To represent this sound, Mr. Medhurst has used a raised *n* before, or *ng* after the vowel; but, as a diacritical mark will be both more convenient in use and less awkward in appearance, we have adopted a mark (°) resembling the *ang* or *anus-wára* of the Indian languages, although in these the *ang* appears to represent a more distinct nasal utterance.

The vowels of the Chinese language now demand our notice. In our explanations of these, we shall not attempt to point out the minute shades of difference, often observable in the pronunciation of some of them; but will give what, after a careful examination of the arrangement of them in Chinese rhyming dictionaries, and a close attention to the utterance of them by the living voice, appear to be their most correct sounds. The different sounds to be represented may be shown, as occurring in English words, in the following manner, long and short enunciations of the same sound being regarded as but one vowel.

Short: quota .. - .. men .. - .. habit .. - .. - .. put .. - .. -
Long: — .. calm .. ne'er .. neigh .. police .. lord .. cold .. rude .. l'une .. allure.

If this arrangement be correct, there are in Chinese ten vowels, which we will proceed to explain or define more minutely.

a represents a sound very frequent in English, in which language it is expressed in seven or eight different ways, but most usually by short *u* as in but. When represented by *a* in English, it is never accented; in Chinese on the contrary it often is. On this account we anticipate many objections to our use of *a* to represent this vowel. Such objections have occurred to ourselves; but we have been, unable to find any other letter which can so well represent it in every position. If we were to adopt *u* in place of *a*, we have already three sounds attached to that letter, which can be represented by no other single letter; nor would *u*, as in shun, give always the true pronunciation of it, as any one may convince himself by a careful examination of the sound enunciated in pronouncing the last syllable of the word American with a heavy stress on it. This vowel is sometimes pronounced nearly as if it were a rapid enunciation of the *a* in calm.

á, with an acute accent, is invariably long, as in bahu, calm, father, approaching sometimes to the *a* in want.

e, is nearly the same as in whet, yet, men, and is a sound which does not often occur in Chinese.

è, with a grave accent, is like the *e'e* in ne'er, or as *a* in share: it is often protracted till it assumes almost the sound of *a* in ant, into which sound it is sometimes altogether changed. It has been suggested, that, when thus protracted, there may be a short *e*, as in men, preceding it; but we are doubtful if this suggestion be correct.

é, with an acute accent, is invariably *ei* as in neigh, or *ay* in lay.

i, is invariably as in pin, pit, and never as in pine.

í, with an acute accent, is the same sound prolonged, as in machine, police, or as *ee* in feel.

o, is pronounced as in lord, or as *a* in ball, or *aw* in awful; *o*, short, as in lock, lot, does not occur in any dialect of the Chinese with which we are at present acquainted.

ó, with an acute accent, is pronounced as in note, sometimes a little more protracted as in roll, cold, or even as if followed by the *oo* in foot.

u is pronounced as in pull, push, never as in pure, nor as in flush.

ú, with an acute accent, is pronounced as in rude, rule, or as *oo* in rood, fool.

û, with a grave accent, is pronounced as in illumine, allure, a sound intermediate between *u* in rule, and the French *u*.

u, is pronounced as in French, in the words *l'une*, *user*, &c.

The following *diphthongs*, formed by the combination of the above vowels, are found in Chinese.

ai, is pronounced as in aisle, or as the English *i* in white, line.

ái, is pronounced exactly as the word *aye*.

au, is pronounced nearly as *ow*, in how, or *ou* in our, but is somewhat more slender.

áu, is a similar sound, but broader, being compounded of the *á* in calm and *u* in put, or *ú* in rule: it is broader than any similar sound in English, but comes nearest to the *ow* in howl.

ei, is pronounced nearly as *ey* in bey, dey, and is produced by a combination of the short vowel *e* and the short *i*, nearly the same as it would be in the word *weight*, were that word to be pronounced with a greater degree of stress on the *ei* than is usual. It is often confounded with the long *i* of machine.

éu represents a peculiar Chinese sound, produced by a distinct enunciation of the sounds of *é* long or *ay*, and of *u* short as in put, or sometimes perhaps of *a* short, in quota, the stress being laid on the long *é*. This is a sound which it is difficult to acquire correctly.

íu is a sound not differing much from the English *ew* in the words *few*, *pew*; but in Chinese more stress is usually laid on the *í* than on the *u*, and the latter vowel is nearly the same as in allure.

oi is pronounced nearly the same as in the French word *gôître*, the *o* as in note or as in lord, and *i* as in pin, being both preserved distinct.

óu is a very lengthened sound of the *o* in roll, which seems to be followed by the sound of short *u* in put; the distinction between this and the sound of a protracted *o* is considered doubtful.

ui is a combination of the sound of the short *u* in put, or of the French *u*, with short *i*, nearly as in fluid, or as in the French word *pluie*.

úi, is a similar sound, the short *u* being changed for the long *ú*, or *oo* in fool.

ue, is composed of the short *u* in put, before the short *e* in men, making a sound which seems to resemble a protracted sound of the short *a* in quota.

ua, is composed of the short *u* in put, before the short *a* in quota, making a broader sound than the preceding: the two, however, are in some syllables very much confounded.

There are some other combinations of vowels which it will be sufficient to enumerate, the sounds of them being apparent from the letters of which they are composed; viz. a short *i* as in pin, before another vowel or diphthong. These are *ia*, *iái*, *iáu*, *ie*, *iè*, *io*, *iu*, and *iue*.

Being thus able to represent with clearness and precision the sounds of all the vowels and diphthongs in the Chinese language, we proceed now to the *consonants*, taking first those which can be represented by single letters of the Roman alphabet.

b, as in bunn, bard, is a sound unknown in most parts of China, but is frequent as an initial in the dialect of Fuhkeën, the nasal *m* being interchangeable with it. In the north of that province, however, the sound is changed either into *p* or *m*.

f, as in far, fast, is a frequent sound in Chinese: in the dialects it is often changed into an aspirate or vice versâ.

g, hard, as in give, get, never occurs except in some of the dialects. Whenever this letter is found in European dictionaries of the general language as an initial, the nasal *ng* should supply its place, or an apostrophe marking the omission of that nasal. The same remark applies for the most part to the dialect of Canton.

h, as an aspirate, is very frequent in Chinese; it is generally a stronger aspirate than in English: in the dialects of the south it is often changed into *f*, in the north into *s*, or *sh*. To mark an aspirate after a consonant, we use the Greek spiritus asper in preference to *h*.

j, as in jest, or as *g* in gentle, is a sound which does not occur, unless perhaps in some of the dialects. Correctly speaking, it is not a simple consonant, but is composed of *d* and the French *j*, or *zh*.

j', as in the French *jamais*, or as *s* in pleasure, occurs in Chinese, but with a tendency to change, as in German and Dutch, into the liquid sound of *y*, and into *ny*. We affix a mark to this letter to distinguish it from the *j* in *jest*; the mark should rather have been attached to the latter *j*, which represents a compound sound, had this not been already so generally adopted without a mark, in the Indian and Indo-Chinese languages. The use of the two letters *zh* to express this simple sound, when so easily to be avoided, appears particularly objectionable.

k, as in kite, or as *c* in card, is a very frequent sound in Chinese, not only as an initial, but also in the dialects, as a final: as an initial, it is often confounded with the strong aspirate *h*. It sometimes receives an aspiration after it, being then pronounced as *k'h* in the compound word, pack-house. When thus strongly aspirated, it is then often changed, in the northern pronunciation, into *ch*.

l, as in lame, is a frequent sound; it is often confounded with *n*.

m, as in maim, is also of frequent occurrence as an initial, but as a final, in the dialects only: in these it often takes the place of the final

n, as also of the initial *w*. In the dialects of Fuhkeen and Canton, this sound sometimes occurs as a word by itself, unaccompanied by any distinct vowel sound.

n, exactly as in *nun*, occurs frequently in Chinese both as initial and final.

p, as in *pippin*, is also a sound of frequent occurrence in Chinese. In some syllables it is often confounded with *f*. It sometimes receives an aspiration after it, when it is pronounced as *p'h* in the compound word, *hap-hazard*. It is then represented by a Greek aspirate after it, as in *p'an*; for want of which we are obliged to use the inverted comma.

r, as a vibratory sound, is foreign to Chinese: it occurs, however, without any vibratory motion accompanying it, being then preceded by an indistinct vowel, or by the *a* in *quota*. This sound has been written *urh* and *eulh*; the latter is plainly incorrect, the sound which it is intended to represent being enunciated, as we have said, by framing the mouth to express the sound of *r*, but without a vibratory motion of the tongue. We have never heard this sound changed at all into *l*; but in the dialects it is altogether transmuted, being pronounced the same as *l* long in *machine*.

s, as in *sit*, occurs as an initial only: it is often confounded with *sh*, a sound which the people in some districts cannot pronounce at all. This sound never changes, as in English, into that of *z*, but it is combined sometimes with *z*, unaccompanied with any distinct vowel, forming a peculiar sound which can be caught only from the living voice.

t, as in *title*, occurs often as an initial, and in the dialects is frequently a final also. It sometimes receives an aspiration after it, when it is pronounced as the *t'h* in *ant-hill*, and written with a Greek aspirate following it, as in *t'an*.

v, as in *revive*, is a sound which does not exist in the general language of China, but it supplies the place of *w* in some of the dialects.

w, as in *want*, is a frequent sound: it is pronounced precisely as in the English word *wen*, and if preceded by an *h*, precisely as in *when*.

y, as in *yet*, is also a frequent sound: it is pronounced precisely as in *yet*, *yard*, and similar English words.

z, as in *zone*, is a sound never used but in connection with *s*. See under *s*, and below under *sz*.

The only combinations of consonants occurring in Chinese are, *ch*, *hw*, *ng*, *ny*, *sh*, *sz*, *ts*, and *tsz*: of these, *ng* and *sh*, although represented by two letters of the Roman alphabet, are indivisible sounds.

ch is an initial, pronounced precisely as in the word *church*, or as *tch* in French. This sound sometimes receives an aspiration after it, and is then pronounced as *ch'h* in the combined words *church-hill*: to avoid the repetition of the *h*, we write this with a Greek aspirate following the *ch*, as in *ch'an*. The aspirated *k*, is often turned into *ch*, particularly in the northern pronunciation.

hw, is precisely the same as *wh* in English, in the word, *when*.

ng, as in singing, occurs in Chinese both as an initial and final; as an initial it is often difficult for a European to pronounce it correctly; but it may readily be acquired by raising the root of the tongue towards the palate, and at the same time causing the voice to pass into the nose. This initial is often altogether dropped, and an apostrophe or mark of anhelation is then used by us to supply its place.

ny, or the Spanish liquid *n*, occurs in Chinese, but is the correct pronunciation only of two or three words. It is often used in place of the French *j*, but incorrectly.

sh, is precisely as in the English word ship, and occurs only as an initial; it is often used interchangeably with *s*, and sometimes with *h*, when that letter is followed by *i* or *í*.

sz, is a peculiar sound, consisting in a sudden change from the enunciation of the hissing sound of *s*, to the more vocal sound of *z*; it occurs only in one syllable, which, being usually pronounced without any distinct vowel sound, we write *sz'*.

ts, is pronounced as in the words wit's end, supposing the *ts* removed from the end of the first, to the beginning of the second word. It sometimes receives an aspiration after it, and is then pronounced as in the words Scott's house, removing the *ts* of the first word to the beginning of the word house.

tsz, is the preceding sound placed before *z*, in the same manner as has been explained with regard to *sz* above.

The use which we have made in this system of diacritical marks renders some change necessary in the mode of designating the *tones*, or inflections of voice, of the different syllables. We have formerly explained the nature of these tones, as applied by the Chinese to distinguish words which are otherwise pronounced alike; and on that occasion conformed to the mode of noting them previously adopted by the catholic missionaries, and after them by Dr. Morrison. Perhaps the same marks may be used as formerly, with the difference only of placing them after the words, rather than over the vowels. It is our purpose to revert to this subject at another time.

We have been particular in defining the sounds which it has been our object to represent, in order that we might prevent the possibility of being mistaken. And our purpose in publishing the above scheme at the present time, is to invite all our friends and correspondents to favor us with their opinions thereon, that with the different views of many to assist us, we may be enabled before the close of the year to consider the subject more maturely, preparatory to introducing an accurate system of orthography in our next volume.

The following statement will show at one view the letters and marks which we have adopted, and the sounds they are intended to represent.

Diacritical marks.

- ˊ Mark of abrupt termination; as in chá.
- ˋ } Marks to distinguish different long sounds; yé, yèn.
- ˋ } Mark to distinguish French ü.
- ° Mark of nasal enunciation; as in chw°a.†

Vowels.

- a, as in quota; examples, tang, ta.
- á, as in calm; yáng.
- e, as in men; chek.*
- è, as e'e in ne'er; shèn, shè.
- é, as ei in neigh; ché, shé.
- i, as in pin; ping, pi.
- í, as in machine; pé.
- o, as in lord; po, pong.*
- ó, as in note; pó.
- u, as in put; pu.
- ú, as in rude; pú, pung.
- ù, as in allure; lún.
- ü, as in l'üne in French; lü.

Diphthongs.

- ai, as in aisle; example, hai.*
- ái, the same as aye; hái.
- au, as ou in our; hau.
- áu, as ow, in howl; háu.
- ei, as ey in bey; mei, wei.
- éu, as ay in lay, and u in put; chéung.*
- íu, as ew in pew; chiu, síu.
- oi, as in gôitre; loi.
- óu, lengthened sound of o.
- ui, as in fluid; lui.

- úi, the same lengthened; shúi.
- ue, as u in put, and e in men; yuen.
- ua, as u in put, and a in quota; muan.

Consonants.

- b, as in bard; ba, bé.†
- f, as in fan; fán, fung.
- g, as in give; gái, gak.†
- h, as in have; hang, hung.
- j, as in jest; uncertain if the sound exist in Chinese.
- j', as in jamais in French; jáng.
- k, as in kite; kung, kú.
- l, as in lame; lang, ling.
- m, as in maim; man, mung.
- n, as in nun; nun, nung.
- p, as in pippin; pan, pung.
- r, as in after; ar.
- s, as in sit; sin, sing.
- t, as in title; ting, ti.
- v, as in revive; provincial for w.
- w, as in want; wan, wán.
- y, as in yet; ying, yèn.
- z, as in zone; does not occur.

Combined consonants.

- ch, as in church; ching.
- hw, as wh in when; hwang.
- ng, as in singing; ngáng.
- ny, as ni in onion; nyáng.
- sh, as in ship; shin, shing.
- sz, a peculiar sound; sz'.
- ts, as in wits' end; tsin, tsing.
- tsz, a peculiar sound; tsz'.

* Sounds occurring in the Canton dialect, not in the general language.

† Sounds occurring in the dialect of Fuhkeen

ART. IV. *Lines "written on seeing sir Walter Scott embark for Scotland in a melancholy state of debility."*

[THIS little eulogy was put into our hands with a note, which, as it will give our readers all we know of the production of our "Friend," we here introduce. "The accompanying lines being original, and never having appeared in print, are sent for insertion in the Chinese Repository,—if thought worthy of a place there:—By a Friend. Canton, May 17th, 1836." Surely the Great Unknown, in all his musings, never could have dreamed that his praises would so soon be published in the celestial empire. Should any of our gentle readers not think the "lines" the best ever written, nor perceive their bearing on the objects of our Journal, yet doubtless, they will find them a pleasing interlude between descriptions of 'accents,' 'aspirates,' and 'nasals,' on the one side, and of 'albugos,' 'entropia,' and the like, on the other. We leave it with critics, without apology or prologue, to determine the merits of the lines, only "presuming," as the Chinese say, "respectfully to request our friends to bestow a glance upon them."]

What car is that the cautious sailors seek,
So silently to hoist upon the deck?
What feeble form therein extended laid,
By every eye so cautiously surveyed?
Pressed by a throng—all eager, yet not rude,
Anxious to scan, yet fearing to intrude—
Well may they pause and gaze intently. Here
No vulgar cause excites the unbidden tear:
At this sad scene may sorrow well break forth.
Behold the mighty Minstrel of the north!
Those pallid lips, which now so feebly move,
Sang Marmion's valor and de Wilton's love;
Sounded Clan Alpine's gathering cry to arms,
And sweetly whispered gentle Ellen's charms.
That fading eye in dying dimness quelled,
What brilliant visions hath it once beheld!
The court, the camp, the cottage, and the bower,
Alike were perviews to its searching power—
As oft, enraptured, it read nature o'er,
From Scotland's craigs to Syria's burning shore.
Whilst by the Bard I now admiring stand,
And sadly mark that scarcely living hand,
The creatures of its skill appear to me,
Glittering in every bright variety.
The fiery chieftain, his devoted clan,
The gallant Graham, the stern Puritan,
The virtuous Jennie, and frail Effie's grief,
The gipsy Sybil, wise beyond belief,
The princely Richard of the lion heart,
The rival Soldan, graced by every art,
The stately Templar, and the Prior vain,
The Norman noble, and the Saxon Thane,
The bold freebooters of the olden time,
And Judah's maiden, simple yet sublime;
All these, and more, now rapidly flit by,

Reflected in the glass of memory.—
 Ne'er shall the Poet number you again,
 The wizzard sinks altho' his spells remain;
 To sooth him now how little they avail,
 Less than to Rhoderick the old Harper's tale.
 And so exhausted will he brave the sea,
 Still Caledonia, still he turns to thee,
 Drags his faint footsteps from a foreign strand,
 And dying seeks his own, his native land,
 Sighs for those scenes his genius first made known,
 And there, content, will draw his parting groan.
 What tho' we grieve at thy approaching tomb,
 Can Fancy's self portray a brighter doom,
 A course more glorious than 'twas thine to run,
 Delighting nations, yet offending none?
 Ne'er swayed by envy, eager to commend,
 Thy only rival proud to be thy friend;
 Unchanged by all the flattery of Fame,
 The both applauding worlds extol thy name;
 With satire's venom, ever unimbued,
 So simply great, so eminently good,
 Childhood was charmed, and sober age approved,
 Admired by all, by all admiring loved.

—, 1833.

J. D.

ART. V. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: second Quarterly Report, from the 4th of February to the 4th of May 1836; by the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.*

[Some repairs of the hospital, which were much needed at the end of the second term, made it necessary to close the door for a few days,—during which, Dr. Parker is enjoying a visit at Macao. His Report, which he prepared before leaving Canton, goes to press during his absence; and in a few instances we have abridged the MS., it exceeding considerably the space allotted for it. The expenses of the term were \$441.92. The repairs are now nearly completed, and the doors will soon be re-opened. The silk weaver, brought to the hospital on the 12th instant, continues to improve, and has a fair prospect of a speedy recovery. May 24.]

THE whole number of patients on the records of the hospital is now 1283. There were admitted during the term 358, of whom 282 were males, and 76 females. In this number, those who remained on the list at the end of the last term, with those who, having been cured and discharged, have had a relapse or a new attack of disease, though numerous, are not included. Had the object been to swell the catalogue of patients received, and were the strength of an individual sufficient for the task of an adequate attendance, the aggregate might have been thousands. The difficulty has been in avoiding applications, rather than in obtaining patients. For nearly a month, the

doors were nominally closed against new applicants, and at least one third of the new patients have gained admittance by importunity and the combined influence of their friends, when there were already as many in the hospital as could be faithfully attended. The young man (a Chinese, born at Malacca and educated at the Anglochinese college,) who rendered me essential assistance during the first quarter, having returned to Singapore, and a European subsequently employed in his place having returned to England, the double task of prescribing and compounding medicines and administering the same devolved upon me, except as I have availed myself of the assistance of untaught Chinese. Thus the labors have been more arduous than during the first term, though the number of new patients admitted to the hospital has been less. It would add very much to the efficiency of the institution, if the constant services of a few well-educated native youth, anxious to become masters of the healing art, and prepared to go through a thorough course of instruction, could be secured; and the benefits, which would accrue to such young men, would by no means be inconsiderable.

The success, too, of the second term calls equally with that of the first for gratitude of heart to Him who has given it, and equally inspires fresh courage to enter upon the future. The following details will show that the institution has attracted more and more the attention of those who might be expected to be most unfriendly to it. Officers of government have in several instances personally countenanced it by application for medical care, and in their grateful acknowledgments of benefits received have exhibited no less warmth than their countrymen, in the humble walks of life, whom they have met in large numbers upon the same floor. Ten officers of government with more than twice the number of their attendants (private secretaries, clerks in the public offices, &c.,) have visited the hospital as patients. On one occasion I recollect as many as five of these official gentlemen sitting around me at one time, with seventy-five or a hundred other patients seated about the room. An elderly man, who has filled the station of provincial judge, in one of the northern provinces, (the rank of which is indicated by a blue button,) has condescended to be enrolled among the patients of the hospital. Another gentleman resigned for a time his office as district magistrate, for the same purpose; and the magistrate of Nanhæ heen, or the western district of Canton, sent in his card with a request that I would treat an afflicted child of his relative.

The arrangement adopted in the first report will be followed in this;—first, presenting a tabular view of the diseases, and then in the second place, giving in detail a few of the more important cases which have been under my care. The table showing the ages of the patients is omitted. The diseases of the ear have been so numerous, that it seemed desirable to class them together, as has been done. A few of the patients have been afflicted with more than one disease, in which cases each is numbered in the tabular form. The cases detailed, though few, must serve as specimens of the whole.

Diseases presented during the quarter; 1st, of the eye, 2dly, of the ear, and 3dly, miscellaneous.

1st: Anaurosis - - -	12	Nervous affections of the	
Acute ophthalmia - -	34	ears - - -	2
Chronic ophthalmia -	11	Malformation of the meatus	
Purulent ophthalmia -	15	auditorius - - -	1
Rheumatic ophthalmia	2	Enlargement of meatus	1
Ophthalmitis - - -	2	Deafness with enlargement	
Ophthalmia variola -	1	of the bones of the ear	2
Conjunctivitis - - -	2	Deafness - - -	4
Hordeolum - - -	6	3d: Abscess of Parotid gland	1
Cataract - - -	24	Psoas abscess - - -	1
Entropia - - -	14	Anasarca - - -	3
Trichiasis - - -	6	Cancer of the breast -	1
Pterygium - - -	11	Disease of the lower jaw	
Opacity and vascularity		with great tumefaction	1
of the cornea - - -	36	Ranulæ - - -	2
Ulceration of the cornea	7	Benign polypi of the nose	3
Nebulæ - - -	9	Fistulæ in ano - - -	1
Albugo - - -	23	Amenorrhœa - - -	2
Leucoma - - -	4	Chronic cystitis - - -	1
Staphyloma - - -	16	Abdominal tumors - -	3
Staphyloma sclerotica	2	Sarcomatous tumors -	5
Onyx - - -	2	Encysted tumor - - -	1
Iritis - - -	3	Timea capitis - - -	2
Lippitudo - - -	8	Scrofula - - -	3
Synechia anterior - -	13	Indolent ulcer of the foot	
Synechia posterior -	3	with elephantiasis	1
Myosis - - -	2	Asthma - - -	2
Closed pupil with deposi-		Bronchitis - - -	1
tion of lymph - - -	3	Bronchial flux - - -	1
Procidencia iridis - -	2	Pneumonia - - -	4
Glaucoma - - -	1	Ichthyosis - - -	2
Exophthalmia - - -	2	Herpes - - -	4
Atrophy - - -	13	Impetigo - - -	1
Hypertrophy - - -	2	Psoriasis - - -	1
Complete loss of the eyes	16	Disease of the antrum	
Total loss of one eye	6	maxillare : : -	1
Injuries of the eye -	2	Bronchocele : : -	2
Obstruction of nasal duct	1	Croup - - -	1
Weak eyes - - -	7	Opium mania* - - -	9
2d: Abscess of the ear -	2	Inguinal Hernia - -	3
Otorrhœa - - -	12	Paraplegia - - -	1
Deficiency of cerumen	3	Paralysis of the arm -	1
Deposition of cerumen	5	Hydrocephalus - - -	1

No. 844. February 1st. Ascites with anasarca of the lower extremities. Oon Heong, aged thirteen. This little girl came to the hospital a few times last term, and was then absent till March. When

* Applied to such as have become slaves to the use of "the drug."

she entered the hospital, she appeared more like a monster than a girl of thirteen. Her abdomen was greatly distended, her legs three or four times their natural size, and her face very much bloated; pulse from 120 to 130, respiration difficult; severe and protracted cough at night with fever. The disease was making rapid progress, insomuch that I feared a fatal result, and told her friends they must either take her away, or be satisfied, if, after the best I could do, she should die in the hospital. They were urgent she should remain, promising to make no difficulty. Calomel, jalap, and cremor tartar were first administered for a few days. Blisters were applied to the legs with manifest advantage. Afterwards a pill of calomel, gamboge, and pulvis scillæ (*R. cal. gr. jss. pulvis gamb. gr. j. pulvis scillæ, gr. ij.*) was taken every night. Of par. elixir and spts. nitr. ether, each two drachms, and of tinct. digitalis twenty drops daily. This treatment was continued till the 1st. of April, when absorption commenced and advanced most rapidly. Half a gallon of fluid was evacuated daily; the abdomen and lower extremities soon returned to their natural size; the fulness of the cheeks disappeared: pulse 90, and the child, cheerful and light, could walk about the hospital. The same treatment was still continued, till she seemed to have nearly recovered her usual health. Thinking a change of air might be serviceable, she was permitted to go home for a week, receiving strict charge as to the diet and medical treatment in the mean time. The day after her return, she came back to the hospital dressed in fine clothes and painted like a doll, and with her a box of tea and other presents were sent from her master. But my pleasure was far from being unmingled. I had reason to think that the little child, instead of being recovered from a premature grave to be useful and respectable in life and happy beyond the tomb, was spared to be a source of gain to her master when of a suitable age to be sold for a concubine. And to add to this, in consequence of not adhering strictly to the directions given at her leaving, she returned in about ten days with a partial relapse, and has been put upon the same treatment again.

No. 926. Gunshot wound. February 17th. Acheen, aged twenty-one. This young man unfortunately burst a matchlock in his hand. A servant in the factory came to me in great agitation saying that a man was shot, and that he would request me to see him. I ordered the man to be carried to the hospital, where I would dress his wound. I found both him and his friends who came with him in great alarm lest the wound should prove fatal; but I soon found their alarm to be groundless, and they were pacified when assured of the patient's safety. The thumb was blown off from about the middle of the first bone, the portion that remained dislocated, the fractured end turned back to the wrist, and kept in that position by tendon and skin, with the muscles forming the ball of the thumb torn up to the wrist. Preparation for putting the wound in a proper state was commenced by removing with the knife the dislocated piece of bone, the shreds of skin, also the cartilage of the metacarpal bone, then cleansing the wound, the edges of which were supported by adhesive straps, and

over these, large poultices were applied: in a few days, healthy granulations came on, and at the end of three weeks, the wound was quite healed. The patient was able to make considerable use of the preserved portion of the thumb.

No. 930. Encysted tumor. February 24th. Pang she, a young widow, aged 30, from Tungpo, had had for many years an encysted tumor upon the head, situated posteriorly and superiorly to the mastoid process, of an oval form, a little flattened; its length about three inches, and transverse diameter two and a half inches. It was successfully removed. Its contents, after evacuating a wine glass of fluid, were of the consistency of thick dough, and of a brownish color. In about twenty days the incision was entirely healed, and the patient discharged.

No. 931. February 26th. Asthma and opium mania. Asay, aged 44, father of Akwei, the lad with imperforate meatus auditorius mentioned in the last report. This man had been afflicted with asthma from youth and had long addicted himself to the excessive use of opium. On account of his father's illness and expected death, the lad was unwilling to remain in the hospital, and after being permitted to return home became very irregular in his attendance. The father was brought in a boat opposite to the factories, where I was requested to see him. The alarm of friends was well grounded respecting him. He was very languid, breathed with great difficulty, and had general œdema throughout the system. Being unwilling to prescribe for him without seeing him daily, and being desirous also that his son should remain longer under my care, the father was received into the hospital, his health began in a few days to improve, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery. When sent for one morning to see him, as he was thought to be worse, I went directly, but found, to my surprise that he had been some time dead. Probably there was an effusion into the thorax. The other patients were immediately removed from the room and the door closed. Patients were received during the day, the friends were apprised of the event, and requested to come in the evening and remove the corpse.

The occurrence was regarded and treated as an event in Providence, and there was no disposition on our part to conceal the event. The corpse was removed and no difficulty ensued. A few days after, I was informed that Akwei must attend to the funeral ceremonies and could not come any more for the present. I explained to him the necessity of the case and objected to his leaving. He absented himself, however, and I heard no more of him till some weeks subsequently, when being in the part of the city where he resided, I was recognized by the grandfather and invited to the residence of the deceased. The ear had been neglected and the orifice nearly healed up, having a depression in the situation of the foramen.

No. 962. March 5th. Disease of the Antrum maxillare. Ashun, of Ko tong, aged 34, a carpenter. The disease commenced a little more than a year ago. Formerly it communicated both with the mouth and nose, and discharged yellowish fluid. On a former occasion,

being acquainted with the use of tools, he performed an operation upon himself. With the aid of his knife and a looking-glass he evacuated its contents; but the disease returned, and, having heard of the foreigner, he preferred a three days' journey to the performance of a second operation by his own hand. When he came, the face was much swollen, and painful, and in the mouth was the appearance of a tumor from the gum. It was evident that there was a deposition of fluid. I lanced it in the mouth and evacuated two fluid ounces resembling gall. I afterwards passed a probe into the antrum, three or four inches in several directions, without pain to the patient. There was a tooth slightly defective opposite to it, which appeared to be an effect rather than a cause. I encouraged the patient to expect only temporary relief. He returned the same night with a promise to come again in three days, his business not allowing him to remain for further treatment. As I have not since heard from him, I presume that the fluid has not again collected.

No. 967. March 7th. Hypertrophy of the right eye with deep opacity of the cornea. Sze koo, aged 22, of the province of Nganhwuy, daughter of Chaou Keu, a district undermagistrate in this province, who had sent his card, a few days previously, with a representation of her case, of which a translation by Mr. Morrison is subjoined.

"I herewith present a statement respecting the affection of the eye under which she suffers, requesting instruction. My young daughter is upwards of 20 years old. In her right eye a covering (cataract) has grown up, shading the pupil, which arose from a diseased state of the bowels, when she was between five and six years old. A covering of skin has grown over the eye so that she cannot see anything with it, and although she has been under medical treatment, the sight has not been improved, but she can still perceive light (on a bright day). Probably the pupil is not injured, but only covered over by the cataract (literally, white screen). I have heard of Dr. Parker, a second Hwato, and desire to solicit that he will look at the eye and take her under his care. I request him to couch the cataract, and though she should not be able to see, I shall be satisfied. I particularly entreat him to adopt a quick and easy method of cure. If he can indeed cure her, she shall go on the 20th instant to solicit his care of her, and I beg that he will either give her medicine, or adopt some other good mode of treating her, permitting her to return the same day. If it be necessary to remain from home, it will be inconvenient. I trust he will inform me whether this be right or not. And I shall be inexpressibly grateful."

By repeated puncturing of the affected eye and evacuating the aqueous humor, it has been reduced to nearly its natural size, so that the lids cover it, which is all that she or her friends were encouraged to expect when I "took her under my care," and with which they are well satisfied. Of the affection to which the father attributed the loss of her eye, she has also been relieved. Naturally amiable and good looking, neatly dressed, with less rouge and artificial flowers than many of her countrywomen employ to improve their beauty, she seemed only to need intellectual and moral culture to fit her to be an agreeable member of any good society. Her father, two brothers, and a little sister, an interesting family, have all been my patients during the term.

No. 1017. March 12th. Sarcomatous tumor. Atsoy, aged 14, of Paksha. This tumor commenced two years since, situated beneath the right eyebrow. One part extended up upon the forehead two inches, the other downwards so as to conceal the eye. The lad, unusually sprightly and pleasant, consented readily to have it extirpated. This was done on the 17th, when I found it to originate much deeper in the orbit of the eye than I had before supposed. I found it attached at its base near the orbital foramen by a kind of peduncle, into which passed an artery, that was furnishing it with full nutriment. Two arteries required a ligature. The eyebrow was not much disfigured by being divided. The parts were united by a suture, the power of the lid was preserved, and the eye, before nearly useless, was again equally valuable as the other. Judging from the size it had attained in two years, and the supply of blood it was receiving from the artery, it must have become a great evil. The wound healed kindly by granulations, and in three weeks the patient was discharged.

No. 1077. March 28th. Sarcomatous tumors. Asoo, aged 21. This young woman had a tumor from the pendulous portion of each ear, both about three fourths of an inch in diameter. March 31st, I removed the tumors by a double incision, in the form of the letter V inverted, and with sutures brought the lips together. Her first inquiry after the operation was if she ever again could wear ear-rings. The wounds healed by the first intention, and in a little more than a week the patient was quite well, and the natural shape of the ear perfectly preserved.—One other patient with a similar affection of one ear has since presented. Probably these tumors were originated by wearing rings of great weight and of improper composition.

No. 1114. Nervous affection of the ear with malformation of the meatus. Le Kingko aged 67, of Fulshan, the provincial judge or nganchäsze before alluded to, came to the hospital on the 8th of April, desiring treatment for an affection of his ears. He complained of deafness and a noise in his ears. I found the meatus auditorius very irregular, preternaturally enlarged both internally and externally though too small centrally. Externally, the orifice was nearly triangular. Pulse 84, foul tongue, and costive. He was informed that the malformation was irremediable, that his general health might be improved, when probably the noise he complained of would subside, and his hearing might be also benefited though not completely restored. Treatment: Syringed the ears and introduced cotton, and gave of calomel and rhubarb each eight grs. at night, and an ounce of sulphate of magnesia in the morning. Applied blisters behind each ear. April 9th. Left ear better, the noise nearly subsided. Gave of comp. ext. of colocynth twenty grains, ten to be taken at night and the remainder in twenty-four hours. Syringed the ear, dressed the blisters with basilicon, and directed him to come again in two days. April 12th, evident improvement in his hearing and general health, and the old gentleman expressed himself much pleased with the benefit received. I introduced a little terebinth cerate diluted, and the same treatment was continued.

No. 1243. April 20th. Nasal polypi. Tingqua, aged 65, a native of Fuhkeen, and partner of one of the senior hong merchants, had been afflicted for five years with nasal polypi in both nostrils. The first I attempted was completely removed in half an hour, and with little loss of blood. The old gentleman proposed that I should remove the other also, which was effected in fifteen minutes. This polypus came away entire, bringing with it a piece of thin bone, one third of an inch long and one eighth wide. The patient endured the operation as if insensible to pain. I have repeatedly seen him since. With one nostril he can breathe as freely as ever, the other will require a further operation. Previously to operating upon Tingqua, I had been called to his house to visit his wife, who has long been afflicted with chronic iritis in both eyes. Her sight is now sensibly improved, but as she is still under treatment, I defer the particulars of her case. I have had other patients from the same family.

Among the several cases of nasal polypi presented, I may here mention another. This patient had also a polypus in each nostril, and when I first saw them I judged them to be of a malignant character, as they were inflamed and bleeding, and the least violence would excite hemorrhage. I immediately pronounced them of a kind not to be interfered with, and the patient went away. But his unfortunate condition was still revolving in my mind. I sent for him in a few days that I might again examine his case. I then abraded a small portion of one polypus and waited to see if it healed. There was some hemorrhage. In a little time it healed kindly, and inferring from a part what might be true of the whole, I proposed to remove them. They adhered firmly around nearly the whole circumference of the anterior nares, but how far back they extended I could not determine. With a small scalpel, as the forceps were inapplicable, I dissected out both. Fortunately they were limited within the anterior nares. There was rather more than usual hemorrhage, but I have not seen a case in which the result was more satisfactory.

During the quarter, a larger proportion of cataracts have been presented than in the first term. Upon a child five years old, who had been partially blind from cataract in both eyes for three years, successful operation has been performed. The difficulty of confining the little patient so as to couch it in the ordinary way rendered it necessary to introduce the needle in front, through the cornea and break up the lens. The next day I could not perceive where the puncture had been made. The wound healed and the absorption was rapid. I have since operated upon the other eye, but before the absorption will be complete, expect to introduce the needle again.

Within the last fortnight I have operated upon five children (the eldest thirteen years old,) for staphyloma. In two of these, the eye protruded so far as to render it impossible to cover it with the lids. In each case the removal of the protruding portion was attended with no unpleasant consequences. In one case the excision left the lens so that its capsule or a new deposite over it presented the appearance of a new cornea, the patient still insensible to light, but much improved

in appearance, and relieved of a source of perpetual inconvenience and pain.

No. 1279. May 3d. Injury by fall. Yeäng she, aged 24. A silkweaver. On the approach of a very severe thunder storm that occurred on the 2d instant, this woman went to take in some clothes from an upper loft, and in her haste to return fell from a ladder, a distance of twelve feet, upon a perpendicular piece of bamboo one inch in diameter and three feet high. It entered deep in the centre of the right arm-pit, came out above the shoulder beneath the clavicle which it fractured, reentered the side of the neck, and passed apparently through the pharynx and œsophagus, rent the soft palate of the mouth from the fauces to the nose, and was arrested only by the base of the cranium. About eighteen hours had elapsed from the time of the accident, when I first saw her. The wounds had been covered over with some Chinese plaster. The patient had a high fever, hot and dry skin, pulse 125, and local inflammation about the wounds. Fluids taken into the mouth came out at the side of the neck, and the air also passed on respiration. Treatment: Dressed the wounds, applied poultices to the sore and inflamed parts, abstracted nearly fourteen ounces of blood, and gave her a calomel and rhubarb cathartic, half a drachm of Dover's powders to be taken in five grain doses hourly, and in the evening applied one dozen leeches about the clavicle along the course of the wound. May 4th. Patient as comfortable as could be expected from the nature of the case. Pulse 108. Free alvine evacuations, indicating that a large quantity of blood must have been swallowed. Fever of the system much abated as well as the local inflammation. She had expectorated about half a pint of thick lumpy sputum (she had previously a catarrh,) during the night. The poultices and Dover's powders were continued, with the addition of fifteen grains of carbonate of ammonia taken during the day.

May 5th. Symptoms of the patient as favorable as on the preceding day. I found the external jugular had been just avoided at the place where the bamboo reentered. Slight fetor from the wounds, though the edges of them appeared well. Patient could swallow more easily, some appetite and less thirst than before. Dressed the wounds, injecting them with a solution of nitrate of silver, ten grains to the ounce of water, and continued the treatment with addition of an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, which was rejected. May 6th. No material change. Same treatment continued, and all the wounds were cleansed with a solution of chloride of lime. *R. tinct. rhubarb drachmæ iij.* May 7th, pulse 100; orifices of the wounds appeared healthy; the patient could swallow more easily than on any preceding day, but complained more than ever of debility. Considerable coma, with stertorous breathing. Perceiving some discharge from the fractured end of the clavicle, I examined it more particularly, and traced with my probe and directory the passage of the bamboo from the shoulder to the entrance of the axilla. I dressed the wounds as usual, and as there had been no evacuations, gave four grains of calomel to be followed by half an ounce of tinct. rhubarb, and thirty drops of laudanum to be taken at night.

Directed the patient to lie as much as possible on the affected side, to prevent effusion of pus into the thorax. The discharge from the mouth being similar to that externally, it appeared probable that there was a communication with the lungs. I had but little expectation of her recovery. May 8th, pulse 106. Expectorated dark coagula of blood, and I removed some also from the wound in the side of the neck. In much better spirits, she had little pain, less comatose, no evacuation, and the mouth slightly sore. Dressed the wounds, gave a gargle of laudanum, one drachm to four ounces of water. Ordered to be taken alternately every hour, rectified spirits of ether, and spirits of ammonia, a drachm of the former and twenty drops of the latter. Also to inhale the same and apply spirits of ether to the temples. May 9th, much better. Pulse 90, more natural. Bowels free: appetite not good: countenance much better: wound is healing: and the patient expectorates easily and less than before. Swelling and emphysema about the fractured bones subsided. Bandaged about the chest, and drew the parts together, placed cushions under the arms, adhesive plaster to close the orifices, and poultices over them. Carbonate of ammonia as before. May 10th, much better; pulse 90, rather feeble. Less nocturnal fever, slept quietly. Wounds still appear healthy, granulations commenced. Treatment, essentially the same. The patient at her request was allowed to eat broth and a little fresh fish. May 11th, pulse 90, and all her symptoms favorable. Proposed that the patient be removed to the hospital to-morrow. May 12th, she was able to be brought to the hospital, and all the wounds apparently healthy. Not much fatigued. Same general treatment continued.

The case of *Päng, hoppo of Canton*, claims a remark or two in this place. Some time in the month of March, one of the linguists came and informed me that the hoppo "had something the matter" with his eyes; but as the "great man" did not like to come to the hospital, the linguist wished to know if I would meet him at the Company's factory. As I had no right there, I preferred he should come to my own residence, the next day or at any time he chose, or if he preferred I would go to his house. With this, the linguist was pleased, and said he would bring a reply the next day. He did so, informing me that the hoppo had looked in his book, and found that the 12th of the moon was an auspicious day, and that he would then come. Before it arrived, however, I was informed, that as he had some extra business, it would not be convenient, but he would see me before he returned to Peking. This, however, he has not done. As he was soon to present himself at the imperial court, it might not have been unimportant if I could have been instrumental in affording him an obvious benefit; but, from all I could learn of the nature of his disease, there was little chance of rendering much assistance by merely seeing him once or twice.

I cannot close this report without adverting to the encouragement afforded by the generous donations of friends and the kind sentiments that have uniformly accompanied them. The amount of donations received now exceeds \$1400, of which a particular acknowledgement

will be given at the expiration of the year. In the mean time, I desire to express sincere thanks in behalf of the hundreds, recipients of their munificence. It is an encouragement, a generosity, the more sensibly appreciated as it has been unexpected. I wish also to acknowledge the unremitting kindness of Dr. Cox, who has continued to assist me weekly upon the day for operations.

In this hasty report it is impossible to convey to the mind of a stranger an adequate idea of the interesting scenes of the past three months. To do this he need imagine an assembly averaging from seventy-five to a hundred of the unfortunate in every rank. He need see the man or child lately groping in darkness now rejoicing to behold the light; here the fond mother, her countenance overcast with gloom at the apprehension that a darling child must soon die, presently wanting terms to express her joy as she sees that child prattling around her, insensible to the danger from which it has been rescued; and again he should witness the gratitude of those whose protracted afflictions they had supposed would terminate only with life, in a few days restored to health; and as he beholds considerable numbers who never again can see the light, think of a still larger company, who but for the timely relief afforded would have become alike unfortunate. Were it 'all of life to live,' were there no hereafter, the condition of man being as it is, there would exist no higher privilege than to be a physician, rendering advice and assistance and dispensing medicines gratuitously. But the reflection perpetually recurs, it is *not* all of life to live. Beyond the limits of man's earthly being, the soul's existence is eternal, and as the duration of the latter exceeds that of the former, so is its welfare more important and desirable; and the perfection of earthly felicity would be to labor *directly*, to labor long and successfully for it, and especially among those whose immortal happiness has so long been neglected. But since this is in a measure impracticable, and by the Chinese as a nation unappreciated, it is just occasion of thankfulness to God that those means can now be employed, which, in themselves most desirable, are chiefly important as preparatory to their reception of his most valuable gift to man, the Gospel, which is destined ultimately to bring into the fold of the Redeemer an innumerable multitude from the inhabitants of this unique and populous empire.

ART. VI. *Religious intelligence: Sandwich and Hervey Islands; Batavia; Singapore; Malacca; Penang; Siam; Burmah; and Bombay.*

WITHIN a few days, letters have come into our hands from the several places specified above. Among the communications from the Sandwich Islands, was the second article in our present number, with various specimens of new works which have appeared in the Hawaiian

language. For these favors we feel much obliged to those friends who have conferred them, and hope our obligations may yet be still greater. The "Vocabulary" shall soon be noticed.

In a letter from the Hervey Islands, dated Rarotgna, December 8th, 1834, by Messrs. Pitman and Buzacott, it appears that wars, pestilence, fire, and hurricanes, have been experienced in that place. The three following extracts are from the letter before us.

"Through the 'tender mercies of our God' we have been spared to labor in this part of his vineyard for rather more than seven years and a half, during which period we have experienced a diversity of changes. Two native teachers from the Society Islands preceded us, by whose labors idolatry had been abolished and their temples destroyed. The conduct of one of them, however, was so very inconsistent that we were compelled to deprive him of his office, which has not been restored. As we acquired the language, we found the people to be in a wretched state of ignorance, but willing, and *apparently desirous* of instruction. At Avarua a very large chapel was erected, three hundred feet long, where the people formerly worshiped. But just before our arrival they had removed to another part of the island, Gnatagnia. Here we erected a building for the worship of God, one hundred and fifty-four feet by fifty-six, which was well attended. We soon found the expediency of the people being divided and of residing within the boundaries of their respective leading chiefs. Three settlements were consequently formed, in each of which was erected a chapel and school-house. * * *

"But faith and patience were yet to be put to the test. A few months passed away when we were reminded of the instability of all things temporal, by the visitation of a most destructive hurricane, the sea at the same time over-stepping its usual boundaries. In accomplishing its appointed work no time was lost. All our chapels, school-houses and nearly every dwelling house in the island, in a few hours, were leveled to the ground; trees of many years growth were torn up by the roots; hundreds of our valuable bread-fruit and other trees destroyed; in fact, scarcely any food was left for our poor afflicted people. For several months afterwards they lived upon the roots of the *si* and plantain trees. As soon as practicable we re-erected our chapels and dwelling houses, which was a work of great labor.

"In each of our settlements those who voluntarily attach themselves to us are divided into classes; and as the people forsook their evil practices, and agreed to the rules of our society, they were admitted. By this means we become more thoroughly acquainted with their private as well as public character. Our chiefs, though constant in their attendance on divine worship, and always ready to assist us in any proposed undertaking, did not, for the most part, unite with us; conscious, probably, that their private conduct did not correspond with the rules of our society. A very great change, however, has now taken place, and we scarcely know a chief on the islands but has voluntarily attached himself to the cause of truth. Our chapels are crowded every Lord's day; and two evenings in the week our

congregations are very large. Our schools also are well attended, and the children take great pleasure in learning: we have about 2500 under a course of daily instruction. A very great spirit of inquiry at present prevails, and many profess to be seriously impressed with the word of God. Several have applied for baptism and admission to the Lord's table. Churches have been founded at each settlement; members in the whole about forty-eight; we have also several candidates."

Note. For want of room we are obliged to postpone the intelligence from Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Burmah, and Bombay.

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences. Peking Gazette; Peking; Shanse; Hoonan; Tibet; imperial commissioners; Canton Court Circular.*

THE extracts which we have made from the Gazette and Court Circular, will indicate the state of public affairs both at Peking and Canton. The "autumnal assizes," mentioned in the Court Circular, are so called because, though adjudged now in the provinces, the criminals, or representations of their cases, are in *autumn* to come under the consideration of his majesty, who will then pronounce the irrevocable sentence. During the month, a malignant disease has been prevalent among the Chinese, in and about the provincial city; and deaths have been frequent and sudden. The fall of rain has been abundant; and in several instances, it has been accompanied with heavy gales, thunder, and lightning, sometimes terrific. The prospects for good crops of rice, silk, &c., are fair. Within a few days, arrivals (of foreign vessels) have been numerous. Among them are two of the U. S. navy: the sloop Peacock, C. K. Stribling, esquire, commander; and the schooner Enterprise; from Batavia, Siam, and Cochinchina. The Peacock, we understand, bears the broad pendant of commodore Kennedy.

The Peking Gazette. The press of other matter has made us rather behind-hand in our extracts from these documents, the principal source of general information respecting China which we possess. An account of the manner in which the Gazettes are compiled and published has been given on the sixth page of the Repository for the present month, accompanied by a translation of a whole number as a specimen,—a specimen, however, rather more favorable than is usually to be met with, the chief contents often consisting of long documents respecting arrears of duty, neglects of form at literary or military examinations, details of some trifling criminal case at Peking, or recommendations of officers for some not very important district magistracy. Through much uninteresting matter of this nature must we wade, in order to avoid missing objects of a more interesting character which we often find. Hence it must frequently happen that, for want of leisure sufficient to translate many documents, we are compelled to limit ourselves to a summary of their contents. Such a summary, however, at the least, we hope that we shall be able to give our readers regularly from month to month, being convinced that we shall thereby furnish them with more valuable information on many points than we can possibly do by any labored articles. Our present file reaches back to the beginning of November last, and extends to the end of February; but we have extracts respecting changes of appointments, degradations, and so forth, as well as of the more interesting documents, of a month's later date. We will arrange our summary with reference to the order of the different provinces, placing every thing of a more general nature under the head of Peking.

Peking. Several imperial edicts have lately appeared which are addressed to the whole empire. We published, last month, one on the subject of negligence

in military appointments; and on a preceding page of our present number is a translation of another against the practices of the 'literary assistants,' or private secretaries, of high officers in the government. We observe, besides these, two in reference to literary chancellors. The first is prohibitory of their employing several literary friends from the same province or district, lest the intimate connections of these individuals should divert them from that impartiality and uprightness which ought to characterize the assistants of officers whose duty it is to decide on the literary merits of numerous candidates. The other edict in reference to literary officers, is prohibitory of their receiving any kind of fees or presents.

Another general edict is in reference to the negligence with which the reviews of the military in all the provinces are for the most part conducted; this is occasioned by the report given by Shin Keheñ, the newly appointed lieutenant-governor of Shanse, as to the state in which he finds the military in that province. In this instance, his majesty is the more indignant, inasmuch as high military officers had on several occasions been sent into that province to review the troops. After reprimanding these, his majesty concludes in the following terms: "Hereafter let all the governors and lieutenant-governors act with real zeal for the proper discipline of the army and for the maintenance of correct principles in it; and let those high officers who are specially appointed by us to review the forces, lay aside all undue regard for others, and distinguish with a perfect regard to justice the several merits or demerits of those submitted to their inspection, even as if we were ourselves present to review them. By thus acting, they will not fail of fulfilling the important duties intrusted to them."

Of a similar character with this is another general edict, occasioned by the careless manner in which Wanfoo, one of the first ministers, performed the duties of a mission on which he was sent to a Mongol tribe. The object of the mission was to investigate the conduct of the head of the tribe. It appears that in his report on this subject, Wanfoo absurdly represented the prince as having, on one occasion (we know nothing beyond what is here stated,) gone to a hunting party seated in a sedan; on which his majesty indignantly remarks: "What hunting is it possible for him to have there! and who ever heard of going to a hunting party in a chair! How could Wanfoo insert in a memorial statements so plainly falsified?" Excited by this and other faults in the memorial, his majesty turns his attention to the whole empire, and exclaims: "A thousand parts of the machinery daily demand our care, and if our thoughts wander from them in the least degree, excess or defect in one quarter or another is inevitable. Have all our servants, the recipients of multiplied favors, never heard that rule which a thousand ages have ratified, that

'Their merits, to their prince they owe.

'Their faults themselves must bear?'

Forgetful of this rule, they all screen one another; and to free themselves from the imputation of error they make their sole object. In what way can they apply to themselves 'the constant toil—the ill-report' which is spoken of? Hereafter, then, let them make it their anxious endeavor to rouse themselves from all sloth and indolence, and rid themselves of every bad habit.—Let this be made known as an edict addressed to all. Respect this."

Shanse. The late disturbances in Shanse formed one of the most prominent topics in the gazettes at the close of the last year, having by their nearness to Peking excited more particularly his majesty's attention. This insurrection commenced in April 1835, and was not entirely suppressed until after three months had elapsed. We have given all the information which the Peking gazette affords relative to its commencement in our number for June last year, and this is all we hear of it until some time after, in a gazette of the latter end of July, of which we have but lately obtained a copy. It contains a report from Oshunan, the lieutenant-governor, of the disturbance having been entirely suppressed. On this occasion, his majesty, pleased to hear of the entire dispersion of insurgents, approved of what Oshunan had done, and waived the inquiry into his conduct which the laws ordinarily render necessary. A nephew, yet under age, of the officer, who with all his household had been massacred by the insurgents, was declared heir to the title which had been granted to the deceased officer, and it was

directed that on attaining his majority he should be presented for investiture. Various officers who had been active in the contest received promotion, and the people who had suffered, and those who had subscribed toward the expenses of the contest, were in various ways made the recipients of imperial favors.

But a member of the censorate had meantime been making inquiries, and discovered that the false doctrines which the instigator of the disturbances had disseminated had their origin as far back as 1822. This he immediately represented to the emperor, accompanying his representation with a request that the officers who had failed to discover this fact, from that period onwards, should be subjected to inquiry. His majesty now discovered that Oshunan had allowed half a year to elapse since the suppression of the disturbance, without having sent in any statement in regard to those officers who had neglected their duty, that on the contrary he had stated the case of some of these in the most favorable light, and that his recommendations of others, had been chiefly confined to the *civil* branch of the service. His majesty now found that since his appointment to the government of Shanse, Oshunan had shown himself inefficient; he was therefore degraded, and sent in a subordinate capacity into Mantchou Tartary. After this, a long list appeared of the officers who had since 1822 occupied the principal stations in the province, all of whom have been punished by degradation of rank in their various stations. Finally, another allegation having been brought against Oshunan, he was again condemned and degraded, and sent as assistant resident into Tibet, to reside at Chashi-lounbou.

Hoonan. We mentioned last month a vague report of disturbances in Hoonan; this report has been fully confirmed; the disturbances are not, however, among the mountaineers as then stated, but among the people of the plains, who assembled in the mountains until they were sufficiently prepared for an attack. We have before us a dispatch to the emperor, from Woo Yungkwang, the fooyuen or lieutenant-governor of the province, when on the point of proceeding in person to the scene of action, the substance of which we subjoin. The first information which the lieutenant-governor received of the affair was a dispatch from the chief officers, civil and military, in the frontier department of Paouking foo, adjoining Kwangse on the one side, and Kweichow on the other. This was on the 27th of March. Their dispatch was to the effect that on the 12th of the same month they had apprehended an individual on whose person they discovered a *yellow* flag and papers of a traitorous nature; that this individual divulged the fact that a party of insurgents was assembled in a mountainous recess in the district of Sinning heñ, and that they were planning an insurrection; that another person was also apprehended, having about him traitorous documents, and that he confessed that the head of the insurrection, named Lan Chingtsun, had fixed the following day (March 22d) for an attack on the city of Wookang; and that in consequence of these circumstances, the chief magistrate of Paouking foo had collected the military, and was proceeding at their head to the relief of that city. The lieutenant-governor was still engaged in attention to these dispatches, when a further dispatch of the 23d March reached him, representing that the insurgents had made an attack on 'Wookang, and requesting immediate reinforcement. 'During the perusal of this dispatch,' says the zealous lieutenant-governor, "my hair became erect from the force of my indignation and rage. that the rebel Lan Chingtsun should have the extreme audacity to break forth into open insurrection in the broad light of day, and should with an assembled multitude have attacked a walled city. A crime so great, an offense so flagrant, demands the speediest and most severe punishment."

The lieutenant-governor, being under sentence of degradation, proceeds to point out the impossibility of waiting the arrival of his successor, and to represent what it was his immediate intention to do. Expecting that the governor was already on the way from Hoopih, the northern portion of the government, as he had previously notified his intention to visit the south at that period, it was his intention to expedite that officer's movements, and also to write to the newly appointed fooyuen and pookingsze, urging both of them to hasten to their new appointments. He was at the same time sending to Wookang, an immediate reinforcement of 800 men, whom he would soon follow; and the chief civil and military officers of Paouking, having left that city for Wookang, he would send 300

other troops for the defense of the former station. Before concluding his dispatch, he received further information, that the insurgents, who were from two to three thousand strong, had been repulsed in their attack on Wookang; and that besides twenty slain in the onset, they had lost many in their retreat, in consequence of being driven across a river. This satisfactorily proved to the lieutenant-governor that they were yet but a hasty assemblage, as it were a flight of crows, and that by accompanying his military manœuvres with a proclamation promising forgiveness to those who would at once submit, he should be able to suppress the insurrection immediately. If the latest rumors be correct, he has been disappointed in this expectation.

Tibet. Both the resident and assistant resident in this colony have been lately changed. Wanwei, the late resident, has been recalled to Peking, and Kingluh sent to Lassa in his place, and Oshunan has been appointed assistant resident, stationed at Chashi-lounbou.

The imperial commissioners who have lately arrived from Peking are, Anming, a president of the Board of Rites, and Chaou Shingkwai, a vice-president of the Board of Punishments. They are attended by four subordinate officers, one from the former, and three from the latter, Board. The immediate object of their commission is a case of mutual accusation and of appeal to Peking on the part of two officers, now degraded; one a chief magistrate in this province, and the other employed in one of the Boards in Peking. The appeal by the mother of the latter involves the commissioners who were here in 1834, (see vol. iii, pp. 192, 285, 344,) of whom one only, Saeshangah, now survives. We defer the particulars of the affair until the investigations are at an end.

The *Canton Court Circular* contains the following items of intelligence, since the 27th ultimo; a translation of the Circular for that day will be found on page third of this number.

April 23th, 13th of the 3d moon. Their excellencies the governor and fooyuen issued and received official papers; paid and received visits of ceremony. N. B. These visits, forming as they do a part of the routine of every day, with little variation, need not, ordinarily, be noticed.—Fung Yaoutsoo reported that he had received orders to distribute clothing to the children at the foundling hospital.

April 29th. Le, commissioner of salt, recently promoted to the office of nganchásze in the province of Shense, reported to the governor that he should deliver over the seals of his office on the morrow.—In consequence of this change, Ching, the director of the commissariat, will retire from the duties of that office, to discharge temporarily those of the salt department; and he will be succeeded for the time being by Hung, who is waiting for a directorship. Six criminals were brought to the city for the autumnal assizes.

April 30th. Their excellencies went early in the morning to the temple of the god of war, and offered incense; and then repaired to the "hall of ten thousand years" (consecrated to the worship of the emperor), and there attended to the reading of the Sacred Edict. Seven criminals were brought in for the assizes.

May 1st. The governor paid Le a parting visit, as that officer leaves the city to day, to proceed to Shense, of which province he has been appointed a nganchásze or commissioner.

May 2d. The governor went out of the north gate of the city to review troops in archery; and on returning, went and congratulated Ching, acting commissioner of Salt,—it being his birth-day. Five criminals arrived.

May 3d. Choo, the acting cbefoo, reported that he should go on the morrow, under a salute of gongs and guns, to the collegiate hall, and attend the fourth examination of the undergraduates. Wang Chinkaou, major of the left battalion on the station of Heängshan, reported that he had captured a smuggler with fifty-two pieces of camlets, and had brought the same to Canton.

May 4th. The officers who had been sent to accompany Le, the late commissioner of salt, beyond the boundaries of Kwangchow foo, on his way to Shense, reported their return. Five criminals arrived.

May 5th, 20th of the 3d moon. Wang, the nganchásze of the province, came in person to request the governor to attend the assizes; and (according to custom) sent a second and third deputation to repeat the request. At 8 A. M. the doors of the fooyuen's great hall were thrown open; the governor and all

the other high officers took their seats; one hundred and fifty-five criminals for the autumnal assizes were brought in, judged, and led out; the fooyuen directed the usual presents of cash, fans, and cakes, to be given to the criminals, and then ordered them to be remanded to prison. The hong merchants reported that they were going to meet the new hoppo.

May 6th. Prisoners were sent back from the city to the country. Officers were sent to meet the commissioners from Peking. Chingtsih reported the capture of two smugglers loaded with salt.

May 9th. Ho Pangyen reported that he had been directed by the poochingsze and nganchäsze to conduct the prisoner Ma Tihtsin to Peking.

May 11th. The governor went early in the morning and offered incense in *Yingyuen kung*, one of the principal temples of the city; and then attended the review of the regiment on this station. The chefoo reported that to-morrow he would attend the fifth examination at the collegiate hall.

The 12th. His excellency, the governor, went to the great landing-place and received the new hoppo, Wän, and inquired of him after the repose of his sacred majesty, the emperor. Two Tartar prisoners, formerly employed as officers, were put into the custody of the district magistrate.

May 15th, 1st day of the 4th moon. Their excellencies the governor and fooyuen, went to the temple of the god of literature, and offered incense; they afterwards repaired to the great landing-place, took leave of Päng, the late hoppo; and sent by him their wishes for the repose of his sacred majesty. Choo, the chefoo, reported that to-morrow he would attend the sixth examination of the under-graduates, at the chancellor's hall.

The 17th. Their excellencies, the governor and fooyuen, went out of the city, beyond the great western gate and offered sacrifices to the gods of the hills and the rivers; they then repaired to the great landing-place, received the two imperial commissioners, and inquired after the repose of his sacred majesty. The sub-magistrate of Haefung brought to the city a female criminal, Ching Lin she, and delivered her over to the custody of the nganchäsze. The magistrate of Nanhae reported that at 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the western suburbs of the city, in a money-changer's shop, which was consumed, and two other buildings were torn away, to extinguish the fire.

The 18th. The two senior hong merchants, *pin kow te e pin*, 'prostrated themselves (before the governor) and presented a petition of the barbarians.'

The 19th. The governor arrived at the office of the fooyuen, and the doors of his great hall were thrown open under a salute of guns. These officers and the other chief functionaries of the province arranged themselves for the trial; the two robbers, Chaou Heungwän and Chin Cheche, were brought in, judged, and led out; the fooyuen requested the death-warrant; and sent a deputation to conduct the criminals to the market-place, without the southern gate, and there to execute them. It was done accordingly, and the death-warrant returned to its place.

The 20th. The magistrate of Nanhae reported that yesterday at 3 o'clock P.M., a fire broke out in the western suburbs; one house was destroyed, and one torn down.

The 22d. Loo Kekwang (Mowqua junior) reported his return from the country. Tsuy Kwöche, one of the assistant magistrates in the district of Pwanyu, reported that a fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in the suburbs on the southeast of the city; twenty-three buildings were burnt, and six were torn down. Fourteen murderers were brought to the city from the district of Tungkwan. An incendiary was taken and handed over to the proper authorities for trial.

The 24th. Kcäng Scene, sub-magistrate of Shunthi, brought eleven criminals to the city. Fung Yungfuh reported the seizure of a thief. An execution took place during the day with the usual formalities.

The 25th. Wang Yukung reported that he had been directed to go with the magistrate of Nanhae, and distribute the governmental gratuity among the blind people at *taifuh sze*, one of the temples of the city.

The 26th. The chefoo sent a messenger to report that to-day he will attend the examination of the undergraduates from all the (fourteen) districts of Kwangchow foo.

